THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No 142. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year

GOLD OBLIGATIONS

OF THE

Central acific Railroad Co.,

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R.R. Line.

DEAR SIR:—This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built, to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT.

The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines, the most valuable lands along its route is also built and completed as a first-class Railroad in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of operation, and the permanent value of the property.

The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 3, is full and specific, and concludes as follows:—

"Heavy trains of rails, ties, and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material, or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work."

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, *paid for*, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 1 WERE UPWARD OF $1,400,000 IN GOLD, of WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the Road.

At a late date there were no less than seventy-nine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are constantly making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current Interest Liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period, were less than $350,000.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the City of New York, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1 is charged to the purchaser *in currency*, and the semi-annual coupons maturing January 1 next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay *more than eight per cent. upon the investment*, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business, and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by Govern express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

LYNCH LAW.

The Seymour Vigilance Committee at Work.

Particulars of the Hanging of Anderson and the Reno Brothers for Robbery.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* gives the following additional particulars of the lawless proceedings enacted there by a vigilance committee on Saturday morning last:—

The Regulators.

It is estimated that there were from seventy-five to one hundred men in the party, but who they are is as yet unknown. They came well armed and equipped for their work, and executed it in less time than a person would imagine it could be done, as they were not over twenty minutes at the jail. They had five manilla ropes, each about eight or ten feet long, with hangman's noose already adjusted to slip over the necks of their victims. One of these ropes was left behind, and it is supposed they intended to hang Clark, who is here on a change of venue from Washington county, for the murder of George Telle, but they concluded not to do so, fearing to remain longer lest the alarm might be given.

The Wives and Sisters of the Victims.

The wives of Frank Reno and Charles Anderson have been temporarily residing in this city for several weeks. Miss Laura Reno, sister of the deceased, who has shown such devotion to her ill-fated brothers, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, a despatch having been sent to Louisville, where she was attending a Catholic school. As may be supposed, she, as well as Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson, are in deep distress at the horrible butchery. When taken to view the remains of her three dead brothers, lying in a row, the distress of the sister was a spectacle never to be forgotten. Her cries were piteous and heart-rending. The youngest of the brothers seemed to be the special object of her affection, for as she stooped over the lifeless form she exclaimed, "Oh! my brother! my baby! my baby brother!"

Mrs. Anderson stated to our reporter that Charles Anderson was in bed with her, his wife, at their residence in Windsor, Canada, on the night of the express robbery at Marshfield. She also states that Frank Reno was boarding at her house, and was there that night. Mrs. S. V. Reno, wife of Frank Reno, asserts that William Reno was at the Rader House in Seymour on the night of the robbery, and that Simeon was at Rockford. The party were no doubt bad men, and had committed crimes against the law, but they were at least entitled to a fair trial.

Frank is the only one of the Renos married. His wife is a daughter of Dr. John L. Ford, a well-known citizen and former member of the Legislature from Jackson county. She is represented as a most estimable lady.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner was called and summoned a jury to investigate the affair, but we have no idea that any evidence will be elicited to determine who are the guilty parties. The bodies were cut down and laid in the jail hall, where the investigation will be held. The body of Anderson, when cut down, was still warm.

After the inquest the bodies of the Reno brothers will be delivered to their relatives, now in the city, who announce their intention to remove them to Jackson county for interment. The remains of Anderson will most probably be interred here by the authorities.

Trial and Imprisonment of the Robbers.

It may be remembered that Charles Anderson and Frank Reno had their residence at Windsor, Canada. Soon after the Marshfield express robbery an application was made to the Canadian authorities for their surrender under the Extradition treaty, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery. A lengthy examination ensued, and a great many witnesses were examined. One witness swore that he recognized the two men as being concerned in the robbery, but by others they proved that they were at Windsor on the night of the robbery.

The counsel for the prisoners urged that in a case of so much doubt it would be little less than murder to deliver them up, inasmuch as the mob, which had already hung six men, stood ready to hang Reno and Anderson, should they be delivered up.

This seemed to have weight with the magistrate, when the Adams Express Company pledged themselves, and we have heard gave bond, that they should have a fair and impartial trial. Upon a representation of the facts to our Government at Washington, Secretary Seward also gave a solemn pledge that the men should have a fair trial, and if found innocent of this charge they should be returned by the United States to their residence in Canada.

It was under these circumstances they were brought to Indiana. The crime was committed in Scott county, but on account of the insecurity of the jail at Lexington, they were brought to this city and confined in our county jail, where Simeon and William Reno, arrested on the same charge, were already prisoners. We believe that every right-thinking man will say that the bringing of them here was wrong. It was the duty of the United States to see that the pledge made by the Secretary of State was fulfilled, either by placing a guard of soldiers around our jail, or confining the prisoners in some Government fortress until the time of trial arrived.

It is understood that Reno and Anderson intended to apply before Judge Bicknell for a writ of habeas corpus, saying that they could show that they were not concerned in the Marshfield robbery. The so-called Vigilants probably got wind of this, and hence the terrible tragedy of this morning.

Statement of a Witness of the Tragedy.

Writing to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Henry Clark, an eye-witness, says:—

The first persons I saw in jail were two men who had on masks of red flannel, or something of the kind—perhaps red handkerchiefs. Heard the men talking to Matthews, the guard, apparently endeavoring to force him to point out the cells. Matthews refused to tell them anything. Then a voice said something about putting a rope round his neck, and the order was given to pull him up. Then heard numbers 24, 11, and 7 distinctly uttered, and they seemed to have released Matthews. No. 24 was Frank Reno's cell. No. 11 was Charles Anderson's, and Simeon and William Reno were in No. 7. Then heard some one say, "Bring a rope," and they went to Frank Reno's cell first. Frank said nothing, and heard the words, "Frank Reno, No. 24," and then, "Pull him out." He resisted some, and cried, "For God's sake, gentlemen, what are you going to do?" They told him to dry up, and then tied his hands, and a couple of them grabbed him by the throat, pushing him along. As they got to the top of the stairs he clutched at the banisters, but made no noise. He died very hard.

After hanging Frank, they went to No. 7, where Simeon and William Reno were. As they opened the door, some one spoke up and said, "What do you want here?" Then I heard something fall, and afterward heard that one of them had been knocked down by Simeon, who had seized the sink lid to defend himself. I then heard the fall of another body as they rushed into the cell. Simeon had been knocked down. Heard him groan. They then took him out, carried him round and hung him. I heard him make no noise.

Then they brought out William, and I saw them put a rope around his neck. An order was given for Nos. 3 and 5. Every man seemed to be called by a number instead of by name to go up and catch the rope. William said, "I am innocent, gentlemen; never done the robbing. O Lord! protect my father and sister." Two men pulled him up. William struggled very hard.

When Anderson was taken out of his cell he asked for time to pray, but was told to shut his mouth, and that they did not want anything out of him. They strung him up, but the rope broke. It was tied again, and he was again pulled up.

Canadian Opinions of the Outrage.

From the Ottawa Times, December 14.

One can understand the dislike of the fugitives—Reno and Anderson—to extradition, when he reads the despatch from Indianapolis. It appears that some "Vigilance Committee," a common institution among our neighbors, anticipated the action of the court by giving the prisoners the benefit of lynch law. We do not wish to be understood as entertaining any sympathy for scoundrels, even when they meet with very hard lines; but we must say that the execution of these men by an extra-judicial decree, no matter what their guilt, is a disgrace to the country in which it took place. Even if they deserved hanging, surely the form of a trial might first have been accorded them. What a contrast does their case present to that of the convicted murderer of Thomas d'Arcy McGee! Our people may well be congratulated on the spirit of law and order which prevails amongst them; and we only hope that in spite of delays which cannot now be prevented, the patient public will have no occasion to lose its faith in the ability of the judicial tribunals of the country to punish every criminal whose crime has fairly been brought to his door. The "Vigilance Committee," with its concomitant of lynch law, is a burning disgrace to the United States, of which every American ought to feel ashamed, and which the Government of their country should never favor to put down at once and forever with a firm hand.

From the Toronto Leader, Dec. 14.

One of the strongest arguments, addressed more to the sympathy than to the reason of the Canadian Judges, against the surrender of these persons, was that, if handed over to the Indiana authorities, they would be taken violently out of their hands and suffer the unjust death which the mob had already inflicted on six others who were only suspected—not convicted—of crime. There is a moral obligation which underlies all extradition treaties—namely, that parties accused of crime and surrendered in good faith by one Government to another shall be tried for the offense, and no other charged against them in the country from which they were removed, and that they shall be secured in the right of a fair trial by a competent tribunal, without molestation either from the officers of the law, on the one hand or private individuals, singly or banded together in a mob, on the other. Our judges believed that that moral obligation would be respected by the authorities into whose custody Reno and Anderson were given, and the Governor-General, before issuing his warrant of extradition, was assured, we believe, that all requisite precautions would be taken to guard the prisoners against illegal violence, and to ensure them an impartial trial. The result, we regret to say, goes to justify the apprehensions of the prisoners' counsel, Mr. O'Connor, and to show that the assurances which were given as to the safety of the prisoners were idle, if not altogether insincere. A terrible mob has wreaked its vengeance upon the unhappy men, and whether they were guilty or innocent they have suffered a punishment far in excess of what was due to the crime of which they stood charged. As far as we in this country are concerned, the effects of such inhuman conduct must be to make us doubly careful in all cases of extradition. We surrender alleged criminals in order that they may be tried; but if, instead of trial, it is butchery that meets them when they cross the border, we will soon have to consider whether the evils of the law under which they are given up do not outweigh the good it was intended to confer. We have heretofore made the surrender simply upon *prima facie* evidence of guilt; but occurrences such as that at New Albany admonish us that something more will in future be required. No man can be safe in this country however innocent, if he is liable at any moment to be exposed to the tender mercies of a mob upon the plea that he is guilty of an offense for which he ought to be tried in the United States, but which may rest, after all, only upon evidence trumped up to obtain possession of his body.

A REBUTTAL.

Judge Peckham Replies to Henry Ward Beecher.

It will be remembered that some Sundays since Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon in which he uttered these words:—

"The last refuge of justice is in our courts; and yet, so corrupt are our courts become, that the name of *Judge* stinks! There is nothing that excites my indignation more. There is no treachery that is so base. There is nothing that I forgive myself for so unwillingly as for meeting a corrupt Judge and not frowning upon him—yea, and striking him!"

To this denunciation Judge Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, replies:—

"To the contrary of all this, sir, I assert, and without fear of contradiction, that the Judges of this State, as a class, are men of as high character, of as sterling integrity, of as unblemished honor, as any that ever adorned the Bench of any country. I assert that they are entitled to and receive the most absolute confidence and respect of the people. That nowhere in the world is justice more readily or more certainly obtained. That to the courts of no country do suitors submit their cases with more confidence of a patient hearing and an honest, impartial decision, than to those you have made the subject of such extravagant denunciation.

"Further than this, sir, I am very greatly at a loss to understand the motive of your attack. Do you really wish it to be 'blown abroad' that the Judges of this State are proverbially corrupt? Do you think you serve your country by holding it up to the scorn and contempt of the civilized world? Can it be that your aim was to excite a healthy public opinion by stating a palpable untruth, in representing the whole judicial body as corrupt and depraved to the last degree?—that you hoped to excite a higher standard of truth and honor among the 'honest' Judges by including them in a class denounced as the vilest of mankind—whose very name 'stinks?' Or can it be that you desired, by the very universality of your charge, that it should fall harmless to you and the accused alike?

"I can conceive, sir, of none of these, unless the last, being the motive of that sermon.

"But if I were told that the sermon was preached by a man animated by an absorbing passion for notoriety, whose ambition was for the sensational, who fully appreciated the vulgar passion for calumny, who revelled in the easy task of violent and general vituperation, and turned coddly away from the earnest work of specific charges against specific individuals, sustained by cogent evidence, I could understand what had been its motive, why it had been preached and published.

"Your eminent character and high public position forbid me to attribute in this case such motives as these. They must at the same time excuse my inability to ascribe any others.

"Your obedient servant,

"WHEELER H. PECKHAM."

THE COLE TRIAL.

The Conduct of Senator Cole.

The Albany *Argus* of Saturday last says:—

Senator Cole, of California, who has been in this city for several weeks past, in attendance upon the trial of his brother, General George W. Cole, left last evening for Washington. He has shown great devotion to his brother since his arrest, furnishing at his own expense the ablest counsel that could be secured to aid in his defense. We presume that the two trials have cost Senator Cole at least $50,000. Messrs. Parker, Brady, Hadley, and Mitchell were engaged for the defense on the first trial, and in addition to all these, on the last trial, Mr. Beach, of Troy. It is stated that Mr. Brady was paid $5000 for his services alone, on the last trial, and the other eminent counsel must have received sums scarcely less. In addition to this, large sums were expended in obtaining witnesses from distant portions of the country.

It is not surprising that, aside from the strong feelings of fraternal affection which he has conspicuously and creditably displayed on these trials, Senator Cole should have been extremely anxious that the late trial of the case would be the last. He is, however, abundantly able to meet these heavy drafts upon the purse, having accumulated a fortune in California estimated at one million of dollars. We understand that it is his desire to take General Cole with him to California, where he will place him in business, and enable him to start in the world anew. It may be added that the Senator not merely sympathized with but fully justified the conduct of his brother in killing Mr. Hiscock, declaring the homicide to be sanctioned by the "laws of human nature."

—News from poor Carlotta is that she is getting better, sings and paints, and meditates writing a history of the restoration of the Mexican empire.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Report from the Secretary of War—Analysis of the Expenses of the Last Three Years.

The following complete and careful analysis of the current military expenditures for the past three years has been elicited from the Secretary of War by an inquiry of the Ways and Means Committee, and was laid before the House yesterday:—

The Secretary of War, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, dated July 13, 1868, has the honor to report:—

First. That the amount disbursed by the Pay Department for military service since the 30th of June, 1865, and up to the 30th June, 1868, including pay proper, commutation and other disbursements, but excluding bounties and arrears due prior to the 20th of June, 1865, was:—

In 1865—From July 1	$40,422,862 00
In 1866	37,593,921 29
In 1867	23,000,222 63
In 1868—To June 30	10,080,934 75
Total	$111,700,990 67

Which will be slightly increased by returns of paymasters at distant stations not received in time to be included in this report. The reports of paymasters being rendered bi-monthly instead of quarterly, it has not been found practicable to state the amounts disbursed in each quarter as requested.

Second. The disbursements of the Subsistence Department during the same period were:—

In 1865—Third quarter	$6,305 547 04
Fourth quarter	66,781 21
In 1866—First quarter	199 351 58
Second quarter	795,781 53
Third quarter	1 651 220 01
Fourth quarter	2,100,808 59
In 1867—First quarter	2,452,800 48
Second quarter	4,725 615 49
Third quarter	3,372 046 89
Fourth quarter	865,046 73
In 1868—First quarter	1,515,959 60
Second quarter	2,637,418 86
Total	$26,719,360 06

Of this amount there was expended:—

For subsistence of Indians	$1,865,869 19
For subsistence of refugees and freedmen	4,157,320 62
For purchase of tobacco to be refunded by soldiers	696,094 56
For claims arising during the Rebellion	1,006,218 87
Total	$7,725,503 25

Leaving as the amount expended for subsistence of the army and commutation during the time designated, $18,993 865 81.

Third. The expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department during the same period, for quartermaster's stores, forage, transportation, barracks, commutation of quarters, and all other quartermaster's expenditures, were:—

In 1865—Third quarter	$36 206,038 54
Fourth quarter	36 128,938 39
In 1866—First quarter	19,027,196 80
Second quarter	8 897,567 36
Third quarter	6,891 865 08
Fourth quarter	7,907 370 37
In 1867—First quarter	4 994 906 25
Second quarter	4 957,457 51
Third quarter	1,195 255 75
Fourth quarter	687,099 52
In 1868—First quarter, partial	221 56
Second quarter, returns not received	.....
Total	$126,894,017 71
To which add purchases and expenditures exhibited by accounts not yet examined and passed	$15 635,061 91
Aggregate	142,579,079 65

Of this expenditure some portion is for indebtedness incurred during the Rebellion, which it is not possible to separate within any reasonable time.

Fourth. The expenditures of the Medical Department during the same period were:—

In 1865—Third quarter	$488 846 08
Fourth quarter	479 460 10
In 1866—First quarter	256 119 95
Second quarter	216 365 73
Third quarter	168,333 15
Fourth quarter	346,440 24
In 1867—First quarter	100,077 07
Second quarter	98,885 91
Third quarter	393,242 68
Fourth quarter	132,488 29
In 1868—First quarter	161,786 45
Second quarter	198,315 47
To'al	$3,040,981 12

Fifth. The expenditures by the Adjutant-General during the same period were;—

In 1865—Third quarter	$48,100 11
Fourth quarter	74,813 51
In 1866—First quarter	105,320 46
Second quarter	13,451 55
Third quarter	95,569 04
Fourth quarter	104,493 90
In 1867—First quarter	95,947 18
Second quarter	149,481 40
Third quarter	99,174 11
Fourth quarter	100,091 41
In 1868—First quarter	42,492 99
Second quarter	22,488 23
Total	$1,047,743 85
From which deduct amount in hands of disbursing officers July 1, 1868	33,918 89
Total	$1,006 825 06

This statement includes a small amount of indebtedness accrued during the Rebellion, and which could not readily be separated.

Sixth. The disbursements of the Bureau of Engineers during the period named were:—

In 1865—Third quarter	$918,350 09
Fourth quarter	679 713 44
In 1866—First quarter	452,902 04
Second quarter	470,825 17
Third quarter	671 936 37
Fourth quarter	616 971 33
In 1867—First quarter	395 220 47
Second quarter	540 675 27
Third quarter	600,493 66
Fourth quarter	425 936 11
In 1868—First quarter	359,142 70
Second quarter	406,602 20
Total	$6,533,769 08

Seventh. The expenses of the Ordnance Bureau during the same period were:—

In 1865—Third quarter	$2,397,234 02
Fourth quarter	1,451,273 28
In 1866—First quarter	1,173,036 65
Second quarter	1,048,564 46
Third quarter	888,042 81
Fourth quarter	974,426 49
In 1867—First quarter	934,292 44
Second quarter	802,291 64
Third quarter	847,803 54
Fourth quarter	515,679 00
In 1868—First quarter	435,818 98
Second quarter	346,163 38
Total	$11,813,026 78

The foregoing statement of ordnance expenses is an approximate estimate only ascertained by deducting from the total expenditure in each quarter the probable amount disbursed on account of war liabilities. The current expenditures were for armament of fortifications, casting guns, manufacture, repair, alteration, and preservation of small arms, and generally all other ordnance expenses.

Eighth. From preceding statements it will be seen that the military expenditures from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, a period of three years, were about $295,000,000, of which it is believed, as near as can be ascertained without long and tedious investigation, nearly $100,000,000 were on account of liabilities incurred during the Rebellion, leaving $195,000,000 as the outlay for current expenses during the time named, an average of $65,000,000 per annum.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

War Department, Dec. 12, 1868.

Pedestrianism—A Philadelphian Behind-hand.

Yesterday a running match for $1000 a side came off on the Fashion Course, L. I., between Foke Perry, of Philadelphia, and Wesley Cozad, of Iowa, who recently defeated E. D. Davis in a race of one hundred and twenty-five yards for a stake of $4500 and the championship of America. The present match was made immediately after Cozad defeated Davis, a well-known trainer of trotting horses, backing Perry for $1000, to beat the Western pedestrian in a sprint race of seventy yards. About three hundred persons were present to witness the race, on which the betting was $100 to $50 on Cozad. A good start was effected, but the Western man soon showed in front, and won the race easily by three feet. Time, 7¼ seconds.—*N. Y. Times of this morning.*

—Baron Rothschild left money enough to buy all New York city at its assessed value.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from Europe—The Trouble Between the Turks and Greeks—Dissensions in Italy—The Prussian Fortresses.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

FROM EUROPE

The Trouble Between Turkey and Greece.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Accounts from various quarters indicate that war in the East is imminent. Greece has rejected the ultimatum of the Sultan, and it is said that the Turkish Ambassador has already left Athens, and that a frigate has gone to Constantinople to bring away the Greek Ambassador at that point.

It is reported that the representatives of France and England at Vienna have been instructed to represent to the Austrian Government the dangers that may result to the peace of Europe from its attitude in the Eastern question. The recall of the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been the result of their representations.

The Condemned in Italy—Dissensions Among the Pontifical Troops.

FLORENCE, Dec. 16.—At a popular meeting held here it was resolved to send deputations to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies with petitions requesting the intervention of the Italian Government to save the lives of Agano and Luzzi, who are condemned to death in Rome.

Great animosity exists in Rome between the native and foreign-born troops in the Pontifical service. Two more trials are to take place next week, and both defendants will probably be sentenced to death.

The Prussian Fortresses.

SONDERBURG, Dec. 16.—Orders have been received from the Prussian Government for the completion of permanent fortifications at Sonderburg and Duppell.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 16—A. M.—The money market is active. Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞@92¼. The stock market is heavy. United States Five-twenties, 74½. Erie 27½; Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—A. M.—Cotton is firmer but not higher; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Dec. 16—A. M.—Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d. Tallow firmer but not higher.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 16—P. M.—Consols for account, 92¼ The stock market is quiet. Erie, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—P. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher. Cheese, 68s. Bacon firmer at 53s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. Spirits, 7d.

LONDON, Dec. 16—P. M.—Tallow, 49s. 9d.

HAVRE, Dec. 16—P. M.—Cotton heavy on the spot and to arrive; sales on the spot at 124f.; to arrive at 120f.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.

The Workingmen

of Baltimore, of all classes, held a large meeting at the Front Street Theatre last night, where speeches were made and resolutions passed, etc., in favor of self-protection and the eight-hour system.

The Murder Trial

of M. C. Namara, for killing his wife, continues to attract much attention in the Criminal Court.

Generals O. and Charles Howard,

of the Freedmen's Bureau, had an interesting conference and meeting here yesterday with the leading members of the Methodist Church favoring the education of the colored race. Several speeches were made.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool. She reports, December 9, in lat. 48 36, long. 43 5, saw the British steamer Columbia, from New York, of and for Glasgow, with the loss of her screw. She required no assistance, and would proceed to Queenstown under sail.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅞; Reading, 97; Canton Co., 48; Erie, 39⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 102¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 135½; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 89½; Hudson River, 127 8-20s, 1862, 110⅝; do, 1864, 107⅛; do, 1865, 107⅝; do. new, 110½; 10-40s 105⅞. Gold, 135¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	135¾	West. Union Tel...	36½
N. Y. and E. R.	39⅝	Clev. and Toledo R.	102⅛
Pa. and Rea. R.	97⅛	Tol. & Wab. RR.	55
Mich. S. and N. I. R	87⅛	M. & St. Pl. R. com	64⅜
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85⅞	Adams Ex. Co.	48
Chi. and N.W. com	76⅞	Wells, Fargo	25
Chi. and N.W. pref.	78⅜	U. S. Express	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	67
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110⅞	Gold	135¼
Pac. Mail S. Co.	112¼	Market steady.	

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Mail Stolen and Letters Plundered of Their Contents.

Correspondence from Waterbury (Conn.) yesterday states:—

Considerable excitement was occasioned in this busy town on Saturday, by the discovery that the mails from the Post Office at this place had been robbed of about a bushel of letters, some of them with quite valuable inclosures. The envelopes and debris were found in a water closet near the Post Office. The letters which could be deciphered were all directed to parties out of the city, and it is probable that the entire mail was outward bound. One draft for $1000 was found, also others for smaller amounts, and how much money was taken it is impossible to say. This is quite an extensive manufacturing town, and the mails are almost daily laden with valuable enclosures. A special agent of the Post Office Department was sent for, who, on his arrival, proceeded to investigate the circumstances attending the robbery, and soon after the junior clerk, named Byer, was arrested. The postmaster, Dr. John J. Jaques, after a thorough investigation of the circumstances implicating Byer, declared that there was not the least reason for holding him longer, and he was therefore promptly discharged. The postmaster and his son, a lad of about fifteen years, and the chief clerk, are, with the junior clerk, the only persons who have had access to the post office. The postmaster and others are satisfied of the entire integrity of the chief clerk, and the junior clerk has been shown to be innocent. The question now is, who is the guilty party? The special agent having this section in charge will be here to-morrow, and he will probably take control of the office, and investigate the affair more thoroughly.

Singular Case of Suspended Animation.

From the Danville (Ind.) Commercial.

A friend, whose reliability is undoubted, relates to us the following most wonderful occurrence, the particulars of which he learned while on a recent visit to Plainfield, Indiana:—Two young ladies, daughters of a Baptist clergyman of that place, were walking in the woods a few days since, when one of them handed to her sister a wreath of autumn leaves she had been forming, asking her to keep it for her when she was dead, saying that she had had a dream in which she was told that she should soon die, but would come to life again after eight days. Her sister simply ridiculed the idea, and thought no more of the matter. But on the next day the one who had the dream was taken seriously ill, and on the following day died, or appeared to die. Numerous physicians from the vicinity and from Indianapolis had been to see the supposed corpse, who, at the time our informant (who also saw her) left, had been in an inanimate state for nine days, and most of the physicians pronounced her dead. But, although she had been kept in a warm room during all this time, no sign of mortification had shown itself. Her friends had not ceased to use restoratives and to rub her limbs, the muscles of which were still pliable and warm. If life is extinct it seems to us that mortification must have commenced, and the fact that it has not done so favors the hope that the patient is in a prolonged trance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec. 16 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. Number one business paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to discount most of the paper offered by their customers. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices generally were steady.

Government securities were firmly held. 105½ was bid for 10-40s; 114¼ for 6s of 1881; 110¾ for '62 5-20s; 107 for '64 5-20s; 107⅜ for '65 5-20s; 110¼ for July '65 5-20s; and 110½ for '67 5-20s. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 100¼, and old do. at 97.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48½@48⅝, a slight decline on the closing price of last evening, and Catawissa preferred at 30, an advance of ½. 129¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53⅜ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 45¾ for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 55¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42½ for Elmira preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 24 for Girard College; 29 for Germantown; and 34 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change; 123 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 58 for Girard; 57 for Penn Township; 80 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 66 for Commonwealth; 68½ for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 20, no change; 28¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; and 71 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$ 600 Pa 6s, 2 ser	105½	200 sh N Y & Mid.	4
$400 City 6s, New	100 ¼	100 sh Sch Nv Pf	20
$500 Leh 6s, gold	89	400 sh Reading	48⅛
$500 do	89	100 do	48⅛
100 sh Cata Prf	30	100 do	48⅛
100 sh Clinton Co	⅝	100 do	48⅜

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135½	10·40 A. M.	135½
10·11 "	135½	10·55 "	135½
10·14 "	135½	11·10 "	135½
10·17 "	135½	11·20 "	135½
10·30 "	135½	11·40 "	135½

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1864, 106¾@107¼; do., 1865, 107¼@108; do. July, 1865, 110@110¼; do. July, 1867, 110@110¼; 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; do. 1862, 110¼@110⅝; do. 1864, 106¾@107¼; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, new, 110@110¼; do., 1867, new, 110@110¼; do., 1868, 110¼@110⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135½. Silver, 130½@132½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; old 5-20s, do., 110¾@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅝@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@108; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1867, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅜. Gold, 135½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.—Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from $6 50@7 50 ₱ bush. or old and prime new crop. Timothy is without improvement. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·55@2·60.

The Flour Market presents no new feature, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5·50@6·75 for superfine; $6@6·75 for extras; $7 25@8 25 for soring Wheat extra family; $9@10 75 for winter Wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $7·75. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are light; and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·90@2·05; and some amber at $2·10@2 15. Rye is

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Abolishing Legal Tender.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Suppose the Supreme Court should adjudge the Legal-tender act unconstitutional, what would be the effect upon existing contracts, upon currency, and upon business generally?

We answer:—

I. Much must depend upon the scope and terms of that decision. We presume there is no likelihood that the Court will affirm broadly and absolutely the inability of the Government, under the pressure of war and with the peril of national overthrow and dissolution staring it in the face, to make its own paper a legal tender. We feel confident that the Court will make no decision so sweeping as this. And, if it merely holds that the power to make its own paper a legal tender is essentially a war power—born of necessity and peril, and dying with them—it will say no more than thoughtful, observant men have very generally held. It will decide only that (in the language of Burke) the extreme medicine of the Constitution must not be converted into or confounded with its daily bread.

II. The notes of the United States known as greenbacks derive their value from the facts that the Government issued them, recognizes them, receives them for internal taxes, and promises to redeem them. That they are a legal-tender may add somewhat to their current value, and may not; but it does not create that value. Divest them of that peculiarity, and it is quite probable that they will buy as much beef, butter, and even gold, as now.

III. We do not fully concur in the assertion of our Washington correspondent that in case the Supreme Court decides against legal-tender, forthwith "gold would be the medium of contracts and business, and greenbacks would be quoted at their value, just as they are quoted in California and London at the present time." On the contrary, we suspect that greenbacks would continue the circulating medium, being gladly received for labor, for goods, and in payment of most debts. For our own part we expect to take them and pay them out in our dealings at their nominal value after such decision just as we do now, and we expect others to do the same. Some creditors may refuse them; but we suspect that most creditors will be glad to get them. At all events, we should like to receive forthwith a large amount in greenbacks, whether in payment of old debts or as the consideration for new subscriptions.

IV. But, if such a decision be rendered, we cannot doubt that it will hasten a general resumption of specie payments. It will divest neither greenbacks nor national bank notes of the character of money, but it will impel us to base that character on substantial grounds. Bank notes were seldom or never a legal tender with us; and yet most of the payments of the seventy years preceding 1863 were made in them. Once in ten thousand times, you might encounter a human hog who would say, "I will not take your bank notes—they are not a legal-tender—I demand the coin;" but these extremely rare instances did not affect the general rule that payments were all but uniformly made and received in bank notes or checks of some kind. True, those notes or checks were theoretically redeemable in coin; but creditors accepted them not intending to draw the coin, but satisfied to honor and hold them so long as they were equivalent to coin. Banks were sometimes run, and even broken; but generally by other banks, seldom by mere note-holders.

V. The one great obstacle to reconstruction long ago was the reluctance of our citizens to measure their property and pay their debts by a gold standard. The farmer preferred a high price for his produce, the merchant the same for his goods; while the debtor wanted to pay his debt with the least possible quantum of his property, provided he should ever be compelled to pay it at all. But this widespread reluctance to coming down to hard pan cloaked itself under a shallow, if not dishonest, apprehension that resumption, if attempted, could not be maintained. And there is now danger that those who wish resumption to fail will achieve their end by croaking and panic-making. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him;" and, if every one were to insist that we can't maintain our currency at a specie standard, we might possibly fail to do so. There was never an hour when our banks could have maintained specie payments if every one had clamored that this was impossible.

VI. And yet we believe that resumption will soon result from the apprehended judgment of the Supreme Court, should that judgment be rendered. The debtor interest, the speculating interest, must soon realize that specie payments are inevitable, and will see that the best course, even for them, is to take the bull by the horns, and save our paper currency by making it equal to gold. Let the Treasury pay gold for its notes, and let the banks redeem their issues in greenbacks, each keeping a small amount in coin to deal out to those who may see fit to demand it. Let us all resolve that we will not break our Government by running the Treasury dry of coin, and we shall achieve general resumption, not without heavy individual losses and some bankruptcies, through the sudden contraction of prices, but without national bankruptcy; and in a few months all will be well. Corn will grow and cattle thrive; water will turn wheels and forests will yield timber, even though money should not be so abundant nor wages so high as in the flush times initiated by the making of dishonored paper a legal-tender.

VII. There are men whose judgments we respect who hold resumption a mistake because paper ought (they say) to be and remain our only currency and coin a mere commodity, as at present. They may be right in their abstract assumption; they cannot be right in its application to the existing condition. If we are to have a currency of paper only, it should be "so nominated in the bond"—each note should be, not a lie, but the truth. Such was the currency authorized by the original Legal-tender act, which made every greenback fundable, dollar for dollar, at the pleasure of the holder, in Five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in coin. Had we simply adhered to the principles of that act, we should have quietly attained resumption (through the funding of our greenbacks) long ere this. But the stipulated redemption was repealed by a subsequent act, in deference to some real or fancied necessity of our great struggle; and, since then, our currency has been made up of broken promises—of promises which are virtual confessions of national bankruptcy. From this abyss of demoralization and dishonor, it is high time that we emerged; and if we can no otherwise be spurred to honesty, we shall rejoice to see the end achieved through a decision of the Supreme Court.

Light on a Dark Subject.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

It is well known that the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, and the admission of the negro to political rights, had a most detrimental effect upon the prosperity of the island. Its productions ran down to a very low point, and the whole black population seemed to be relapsing into African barbarism.

Granted the elective franchise and the right to hold office, they made politics their chief business, and neglected industry and all useful pursuits. The attempt to place the two races upon a political equality produced its natural fruits, and demonstrated the impossibility of successfully basing society and government upon such an order of things.

The consequence was that the negroes grew jealous of the whites, coveted all the offices, and claimed all power in the island. Finally, under the instigation of their fanatical preachers and brutal leaders, they formed a conspiracy to massacre the white inhabitants, plunder their property, seize all the offices, and run things generally according to their enlightened and humane notions. But there happened to be a rather brave and energetic English Governor at the head of affairs, of the name of Eyre, who detected the conspiracy, and made a pretty summary disposition of the ringleaders, which caused a great howl to be raised at the *Hub*, on this side of the Big Herring Pond, and at Exeter Hall, on the other. Governor Eyre has been pretty badly persecuted for doing his duty, and there have been times when it appeared as if he would be sacrificed to appease the wrath of the negro worshippers. But, as yet, we believe, he has escaped their vengeance, though recalled from his official position as Colonial Governor of Jamaica.

Notwithstanding nearly all the public men in England are more or less tainted with this mock sentimentalism about the negro, they had the sagacity to discover where the difficulty lay in Jamaica, and the good sense and firmness to apply the remedy. They saw that Jamaica was suffering from an overdose of negro politics, and extracted the poison by withdrawing the suffrage.

What has been the consequence? Order has been restored to the island, the negroes have gone to work since they have found out that this "man and brother" business was played out, and it is said that the sugar crop has largely increased, and that the coffee production shows an improvement of fifty per cent.

Here is a lesson by which this country should profit. It proves, as we have often urged, that making a politician of the negro spoils him as a laborer—that the two races cannot go on together in a state of political equality—and that when the mistake of the experiment is discovered, it is perfectly safe, as well as wise and prudent, to retrace the steps which have been taken in the wrong direction, and restore white supremacy and negro subordination. We are going through this experience, and shall arrive at the same end.

Railway Management.

From the N. Y. World.

As a matter of general interest and importance, we reprinted from the London *Quarterly Review* an article which gave some valuable facts relative to railway management in Great Britain and on the Continent. The English railway system, from which our own is copied, is shown to be a huge monopoly, a comparative failure, and a thing of the highest tariffs and the lowest profits. This, at least, is the *Quarterly's* view of the competitive system of Great Britain as compared with the Continental system, where the leading lines are built, owned, and run by Government authorities. It is shown that the British railways are built and managed, or mismanaged, at the highest cost and the lowest return, while the Continental government-built railways are built and run so as to confer the largest amount of advantage upon the users of the roads, and at the same time the roads return an abundant profit on cost and expense of running and management. Now, there is a large class of economists in this country who say that practically there is no competition in what we call the competitive system; that railways are mismanaged monopolies; and that they ought to be under the control of the majority, to wit, the State or the General Government, which is supposed to embody, or at least represent, the interests of the majority. But it is evident enough that, till we have a civil service, or a purer government than we have had for eight years past, the submission of all our railways to governmental conduct and control would result in a railway "ring," with corruption surpassing that of whisky or any other ring.

Certainly, however, there is vast room for railway reform in this country. The article we printed from the *Quarterly* is full of hints which our companies might take advantage of to the great profit of themselves and to the comfort and convenience of their customers. It is shown that the cheaper railway travel is made, the greater the number of passengers and the surer and larger the dividends. It is not the high-priced travel that pays. The second and third-rate passengers, who travel because they are compelled to travel, and not for pleasure, swell the receipts of railways. The railroad of the future will transport passengers from New York to St. Louis for $5, and to other points at proportionate rates, and declare good dividends on this business.

Our hotel system is founded upon the same preposterous notion upon which our railways are run, that the rich are the only people who travel. The majority of those who are obliged to "keep moving" are precisely the people who are not able to pay $4 50 a day for board. They are merchants, mechanics, laborers, carpet-baggers, colored Congressmen from the Southern States, and others for whom, on all our railway lines and in all our cities, must be opened great caravanseries—"Carpet-baggers' Homes"—where hash and happiness can be dispensed at a price not to exceed fifty cents per day. There is abundant room for railway and hotel reform in this country.

Our Settlement with Great Britain.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* devotes its columns almost daily to attacks upon Reverdy Johnson, and the settlement which he is reported to have made of the difficulties between England and the United States.

On Monday it republished a long misrepresentation of the opinions both of those who approve and those who disapprove that settlement, in a letter to the London *News* from its own English correspondent.

Will the *Tribune* have the goodness to give the public the benefit of its own opinions as to what the basis of a settlement of our difficulties with England should be? Some settlement or other it will not deny to be desirable. What, then, are the *Tribune's ultimata*? What are the points which it would refuse to concede, though war were to be the result? What are the demands which it would make and back with "the last dollar and the last man"? Mr. Johnson has made a settlement, it is said. Criticisms are of course in order. But precisely what criticisms has the *Tribune* to offer upon the settlement which has been made? And precisely what settlement does it deem the Government of the United States obliged to in interest and in honor?

Butler on the Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Butler's proposition to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law is the first step yet taken in Congress having particular relation to Grant. This is the third proposition for the repeal of the same act that Congress has heard since the beginning of its present session. The first came from Mr. Cary, of Ohio, and the second was made by the President in his message, and these two Congress scarcely heard the one, while it derisively laughed at the other. But the same proposition, coming from Butler, seems naturally to claim a significance that would not be accorded to it as coming from almost any other man in the country. Butler's relations to the House are peculiar, and so are his relations to the incoming President. The Representative from Massachusetts is a man who must be heard, as the House knows. He cannot be snubbed as any chance man in the crowd of Representatives may be, nor can he be laughed down, as has been sufficiently proved by the "bottle" experiment in that way. Moreover, his political sagacity has come to be recognized in a very palpable degree by the fact that his simply turning his attention to a subject gives it importance. People recognize that he has been among the first to discuss many things that subsequently grew to great proportions in our national agitations, and thence infer, perhaps rather too readily, that whatever he touches is likely to do the same. He has grown to be a leader of thought in the House, however others may nominally lead its action. Yet, with all this, the House is not sure of his fealty to party—not sure of his motives—and so hesitates what to do with his proposition.

The merits of the case are clear. This law was made to tie the hands of a President not in sympathy with Congress. It was made to cripple the Presidential office, because in the exercise of the powers given him by the Constitution the President could be tolerably independent of the dictation of the radical majority. This tyrannical majority, jealous of every power that could oppose it, stopped at nothing in the effort to make itself supreme in the government, and framed this law as the most effective blow it could deal at what was always regarded as the proper constitutional authority of the Executive. Having made this law to control a President hostile to it, people would naturally suppose that Congress, now that a President is elected of its own views, would be ready to wipe out that law and return to the true basis of the Constitution. But there are some reasons why it is not ready to do this. It has enjoyed the power of holding the Executive hand and foot for months, and it is not willing to lay that power aside. This was one of the dangers that the framers of the Constitution endeavored sedulously to guard against in adjusting the nice balance of our system; but Congress cares less for the danger of the Government as a whole than for its own power in that Government. This is a piece of short-sightedness that is universal in the history of similar bodies. Another reason is that there is a large section of the Republican party which remembers that Grant was elected without any pledges, and that he has never yet given any evidence of that kind of radical temper that would satisfy Massachusetts. They contemplate the possibility that they may by-and-by be as eager to hold Grant as ever they were to hold Johnson, and rightly judge that this law once gone they cannot re-enact it.

As must inevitably be the case with a crippling law, this statute operates in two ways. Made to prevent the Executive doing wrong, it equally prevents him doing right, and it is obvious how necessary it is that it should be repealed if Grant is to do what is universally expected of him. He is expected to make a wholesale slaughter of the corrupt officials that are in place under this very law; but he cannot remove a single rascal who has credit with political caucuses, cliques, and rings, and cannot appoint a man who does not come commended to all the Senators on similar authority. Were Butler, therefore, interested in seeing the failure of Grant's administration he might reasonably stand still and look on at the operation of this mischievous law, and in the absence of any exposition of his motives he must therefore receive credit for a magnanimous disposition to let Grant start fair, and for a patriotic wish to get back to the Constitution. But with whatever purpose he has opened the most important political measure of the session, and one the vote upon which will be significant of the temper and attitude of Congress toward Grant, a determination not to repeal the law would be a vote of want of confidence in the new President.

What General Grant Wants.

From the N. Y. Times.

If General Grant is to be a dictator, as his foes predict, it is only fair for his friends to wait until he gets into office. We don't think he has delegated any part of his dictatorial power to be wielded by proxy in advance. It is quite natural that his views of public affairs, and his wishes in regard to public action, should carry great weight in Congress and out of it, even in advance of his actual accession to the Presidency. But we are very glad to see that it is not enough to secure the instant enactment of any measure, for some Republican to announce that General Grant is in favor of it; and we think General Garfield made a very great mistake when he endeavored to promote the passage of a bill for the establishment of a military college in every State, by proclaiming that General Grant had been consulted and approved it.

One of the best things we have known Mr. Washburne to do was to move, on the heels of this announcement, to lay the bill on the table; and General Garfield again exhibited very bad taste, to say the least, by a sarcastic congratulation of Mr. Washburne on his action as the organ of the incoming administration. Mr. Washburne treated the sneer with the contempt it deserved.

No man, in or out of Congress, is likely to gain much credit or influence by claiming to represent General Grant's personal opinions and views, or to be the organ of his wishes in regard to public affairs. The General has a way of giving expression to his sentiments at proper times and in proper form; and saying nothing about them when he is not called upon by some official occasion, or in the discharge of some official duty, to set them forth. His views about the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department were given in his official report as General of the Army. His opinions as to the proper treatment of the Southern people were embodied in an official report to the President, by whom he had been commissioned to investigate the subject, or were given in reply to direct questions from the Reconstruction Committee. And when he has occasion to send a Presidential message to Congress, we presume he will embrace that opportunity of saying what he thinks of public affairs, so far as he deems it important for Congress and the country to know.

But we doubt whether anybody has his authority or approval for quoting him, or pretending to represent his sentiments and wishes, for the purpose of influencing the action of Congress; and we are glad to see that Congress is not inclined to attach any special weight to such endeavors.

—Madame Isabella de Bourbon is the title of the representative of Spanish ex-royalty.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 709 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street:—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 600 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

ARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Important from the Great Fire

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE
VICTORIOUS!

SAVES THE BOOKS AND PAPERS WITH ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR CLOSED,
SHOWING THE GREAT VALUE OF HAVING A SAFE WITH THE INSIDE DOOR.
BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.

Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known Inside-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe, the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your Inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.

Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.

We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost price in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson safe.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
12 11 1m ABOVE CHESNUT.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS
At 30 Per Cent. less than Invoice Prices!
LOUIS GERBER,
No. 825 Arch Street,
(Half way between Eighth and Ninth, north side)
AND 234 ARCH STREET,
HAS REDUCED HIS SPLENDID STOCK OF FURS 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.
The Goods have been imported and manufactured by himself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 18trp

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw 12t 31

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

UMBRELLAS
OF THE LATEST
LONDON AND
PARIS STYLES,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
12 9 1t PHILADELPHIA.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE
American Sunday-School Union
has an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
Interesting and Beautiful Books
of MORAL and RELIGIOUS character, for CHILDREN and YOUTH, suitable for
Christmas and New Year Presents.
Also for sale,
BIBLES, and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different denominations, in plain or ornamental bindings.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications, and Specimen Copies of its Periodicals, furnished gratuitously at the Depository, 12 4
No. 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

HAZARD'S BOOKSTORE
IS NOW AT
No. 722 SANSOM STREET.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT
HOLIDAY STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
TOY BOOKS IN LINEN
MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.
Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at
THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
No. 722 SANSOM STREET,
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CHOICE HOLIDAY BOOKS.
C. J. PRICE
Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street,
Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of
English, French, and German Books, Periodicals, Etc., to order.
He has now received all the choicest
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
ILLUSTRATED WORKS
For the Present Holiday Season, besides a complete assortment of
English and French Juveniles,
To which the attention of those in search of choice and elegant Christmas Gifts is invited. 12 11 6t

ASHMEAD'S BOOK STORE,
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.
NOW READY.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED WORK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
"NOTHING BUT LEAVES:" A POEM.
ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE.
This popular Poem has been illuminated by Miss Jean Lee, so well and favorably known as the illuminator of "The Beatitudes," published by L. Prang & Co. The work is produced in the best style of the lithographic art, the copies being fully equal in drawing and color to the originsl. The whole forms a small quarto, and is bound in elegant crape cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and in Turkey morocco extra. Price in cloth, $5; Turkey morocco extra, $10 Only a small edition published.
ALSO,
ALL THE NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
STANDARD WORKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS,
CHRISTMAS STATIONERY, ETC. ETC. ETC.
For sale by
12 11 fmwst DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.
Particular attention is invited at the present time from those in search of a really tasty Present for the Holidays to the Elegantly Bound or Illustrated Books in the collection, and the Children's Books, with gay bindings and attractive pictures.
Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume.
16 6f No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

FANCY GOODS.
"PER STEAMER."
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
PAPIER MACHE and
CANTON TEA POYS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINETWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12trp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets
The regular Winter Quarter will begin on MONDAY, January 11, 1869.
Names of new pupils should be entered at an early day during the month of December.
J. E. WILLIAMS and CARL GAERTNER, Directors.
12 11 10t

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 12 4 1m*

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4294. 12 9 1m

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 12f

SONOMA WINE COMPANY
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.
WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA
CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Watches,
Diamonds,
11 [4p] Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29] PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA;
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15] FREE GALLERY.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C
H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
8 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.
EXTRA
FINE FURNITURE.
Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
French Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,
12 2 wmsim PHILADELPHIA.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER,
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.
Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,
C. P. ROSE,
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday morning the exercises of the Sixteenth Annual Commencement of the Institute for Colored Youth took place at the Institute Building, Shippen street, above Ninth. The morning session was confined to the examination of classes in the High School and its preparatory departments, and included examinations in Geometry (*Legendre*), Algebra (*Quadratics*), English Grammar (*with Analysis*), Arithmetic, Greek, History Lesson, Mental Arithmetic, Latin (*Virgil's Æneis*), Arithmetic, Algebra, Latin (*Ciceronis Orationes.*) At the afternoon session examinations in the following branches took place:—Trigonometry (*Plane and Spherical*), Algebra, Greek, Arithmetic, Latin, (*Horatii Odæ*), reading Lesson, Latin (*Cæsaris Bellum Gallicum*), English Grammar, Greek. Then followed the presentation of prizes. The oratorical exercises will take place this evening at Concert Hall.

—An adjourned meeting of those favorable to the establishment of a line of omnibuses on Broad street was held last evening in the hall, No. 909 North Broad street, J. C. Moore in the chair; J. W. Havens, Secretary. A committee of five, appointed at a meeting having the same object in view, held last Monday evening at No. 1911 Passyunk road, to confer with those of North Broad street, were present, and after the question had been fully discussed it was determined to create a fund of $500 for the purpose of procuring a charter. Three hundred dollars were subscribed when the meeting adjourned. A meeting of the subscribers will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the same place, to perfect a permanent organization.

—Margaret Hennessey, aged forty-five years, and residing at No. 1303 Adrian street, was badly scalded on Monday, by the overturning of a vessel of boiling water. She was taken to the St. Mary's Hospital. Joseph Krentner, residing on Montgomery avenue, near Germantown road, was admitted into the same institution with his right arm crushed by a car passing over it on the Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. The arm was amputated after his removal to the Hospital.

—Among the victims of the late terrible disaster on the Ohio river were Mr. George W. Fahnestock and daughter, of this city. The bodies were recovered and brought to the residence of Mrs. Fahnestock, No. 1804 Arch street. Yesterday the funeral took place.

—The teachers of the schools and managers of the Bedford Street Mission will give a dinner on Christmas day to the scholars of their day and Sabbath schools, at the Mission House, No. 619 Bedford street.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—General Sully thinks the Indian war cannot be ended this winter.

—During November 6000 acres of public lands were disposed of in Alabama.

—The Town Hall and market house of Raleigh, N. C., were burned last night.

—Admiral Farragut declined a public dinner from prominent New Yorkers.

—Dr. J. J. Tuweat, a prominent physician of Petersburg, Va., died yesterday.

—Five men were drowned in the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

—The appointment of Collector Smythe as Minister to Russia will be rejected by the Senate.

—Legislation in Congress until after the holiday recess will be practically suspended to-morrow afternoon.

—Charles A. Dana and Moses H. Grinnell are the most prominent candidates for the Collectorship of New York under President Grant.

—The Reconstruction Committee yesterday examined the Republican Committee from Mississippi with reference to election frauds in that State.

—The Fenians of New York are preparing a reception for G. F. Train. It is thought that George Francis may be prevailed upon to make a speech on the occasion.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The Government is actively engaged in searching for political offenders, and many arrests have been made in this city and in the interior. Some of the parties arrested are well known in the community. Count Valmaseda came to Havana on Sunday last from Nuevitas, to confer with the Captain-General, and returned to Nuevitas yesterday with reinforcements. Additional troops will be forwarded to him. The steamer Espanola has arrived with the reinforcements from Spain. Two steam transports with 2080 troops are expected to-morrow. A battalion of volunteers raised the siege of the hospital at Holguin, and the insurrectionists withdrew from the town.

It is expected that Count Valmaseda will march immediately from Nuevitas, and make an attack upon Bayamo, the stronghold of the revolutionists. Various and conflicting rumors are in circulation in regard to the late military operations in the interior. Cubans here say the Government troops have suffered a defeat, but their assertions are not confirmed by reports from the seat of war.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* at Bayamo reports that the character of the war is changing. The Spanish troops are disgusted with the lenient and generous policy of the Government in pardoning the rebels, and refuse to give or receive quarter.

The revolutionists are confidently expecting disturbances in Spain which will prevent the sending of reinforcements to Cuba. At the same time the planters are more anxious to secure their sugar crops than to fight, and are generally sympathizers with the revolution.

Parties in Havana who advocate the revolution claim that the insurgents are receiving supplies of arms and even reinforcements of men from the United States. It is believed here that an expedition in aid of the insurrection is organizing in Nassau, but the Government has taken steps to prevent it from reaching Cuba.

The reported death of Figuerdo is untrue.

The *Diario* reports that since the defeat of the rebels at Miron that parish has been perfectly tranquil. It states that among the rebel officers killed in that battle were two persons represented to have been colonels in the Mexican army.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The members of the House of Commons attended at the bar of the House of Lords to-day, when a brief speech from the Queen was read by royal commission, as follows:—

"Since the time when her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons, owing to the acceptance of office from the Crown by members of that house. It is therefore her Majesty's pleasure that opportunity be given to issue writs for supplying the vacancies so occasioned, and that after a suitable recess you may proceed to the consideration of such matters as will then be laid before you."

At the conclusion of the reading the Commons withdrew to their chamber, and the House of Lords then adjourned to meet on February 11.

The House of Commons also adjourned to meet on December 29.

Writs have been issued to fill the vacant seats in the House.

John Bright has issued an address to his constituents in Birmingham, preliminary to his reelection. He says:—

"I have accepted office in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and must obtain your sanction. I trust the confidence you have so long placed in me will not be withdrawn."

William E. Baxter has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty.

The new Ministry has decided to recall the Earl of Mayo from India, and retain Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy for one year, at the expiration of which the Marquis of Salisbury will be appointed to that post.

Memorials to the Queen asking for the release of the Fenians imprisoned, were circulated and extensively signed at all the Catholic churches on Sunday last.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The telegraphic correspondent of the Daily *News* of this morning says the peaceful termination of the insurrection at Cadiz is entirely attributable to the good offices of R. F. Farrel, the American Consul at that city.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Political affairs are still in an unsettled condition both here and throughout the country. There is great distress amongst the poor of Madrid, and trade of every kind is almost at a stand-still. Many people are leaving the city, fearing new troubles. The Government has commenced prosecutions against several journals of this city for publishing articles approving of the Cadiz insurrection. Gen Dulce has gone to Cadiz, and will embark from that port to-morrow for Havana, to assume the duties of Captain General of Cuba, vice Lersundi, removed.

The *Correspondencia* of to-day denies that there is any truth in the story of a projected *coup d'etat* in favor of the Duke of Montpensier at Cadiz. The Duke, on reaching Cordova, found that the movement at Cadiz was in the interest of the Democrats, and that it had been suppressed by the Government, and he therefore voluntarily returned to Lisbon.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Siamese twins have sailed for Europe.

—The King of Siam leaves two thousand widows.

—New York punches billiards at sixteen hundred saloons.

—Portland, Me., claims to have created Planchette.

—Springfield, Ohio, is to have a public hall with 1400 seats.

—The annual season of thin ice and drowning has arrived.

—Two thousand workmen are tearing down churches in Madrid.

—The bride's dress, at a recent Paris wedding, cost $12,000.

—Czar Alexander is building ten theatres for the workingmen.

—Charles O'Conor had his pocket picked on a steamboat last week.

—Senator Morgan thinks $25,000 a year enough for a President.

—Only a question of time—When does the train leave?—*Lowell Courier.*

—The executors of the late Marquis of Hastings won't pay his betting debts.

—It costs $125,000 to fit up the Ariadne for the Prince of Wales' pleasure trip.

—The Pacific radicals don't think John Chinaman is a man and a brother.

—Some wicked persons have introduced counterfeit currency in Salt Lake City.

—An old gentleman of Norway, Me., went skating on his 85th birthday last week.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has written for "Grand Duchess" Schneider, at any cost.

—Happy fathers in Idaho publish in the papers the weight of each new "responsibility."

—The alligators of Bayou Sara, in Louisiana, have developed an appetite for small children.

—Ben Wade can hardly be called a man of letters, but he is looking up for the Post Office Department.

—An Ohio paper taunts its rival that it "can't steal worth a continental;" that it "takes the worst things going, and always gets caught at it."

—A young woman in Geneva is under arrest for poisoning nine persons whom she had attended as nurse in illness.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....7:18 MOON SETS....7:16
SUN SETS....4:33 HIGH WATER....3 45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania....Liverpool...New York....Nov. 25
Bellona....London....New York....Nov. 28
Tarifa....Liverpool...New York....Dec. 1
Manhattan....Liverpool...New York....Dec. 1
Palmyra....Liverpool...New York....Dec. 1
The Queen....Liverpool...New York....Dec. 2
Nestorian....Liverpool...Portland....Dec. 3
Cimbria....Southampton...New York....Dec. 4
Europa....Brest....New York....Dec. 5
City of Cork....Liverpool...New York....Dec. 5
Java....Liverpool...New York....Dec. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba....New York...Liverpool....Dec. 16
Nebraska....New York...Liverpool....Dec. 16
Rhein....New York...Bremen....Dec. 17
City of Paris....New York...Liverpool....Dec. 19
C. of London....New York...Liverpool....Dec. 26
C. of Cork....New York...Liverpool....Dec. 29
C. of Baltimore....New York...Liverpool....Jan. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rising Star....New York...Aspinwall....Dec. 16
Eagle....New York...Havana....Dec. 17
Tonawanda....Philada....Savannah....Dec. 19
Pioneer....Philada....Wilmington....Dec. 19
Granada....New York...Vera Cruz, &c....Dec. 19
Mississippi....New York...Rio Janeiro....Dec. 23
Juniata....Philada....New Orleans....Dec. 23
Stars and Stripes....Philada....Havana....Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, Demara, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 2 days from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Lorena, Richborn, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Boston, Lucommone, hence, at Lisbon 23d ultimo.
Barque Aurora, Utley, hence, at Antwerp 24 inst.
Brig Returan, Pinkham, hence, at Gibraltar 24th ult., and cleared same day for Leghorn.
Brig Wild Gazelle, Lewis, hence, at Genoa 27th ult.
Brig Bision, Lecomare, hence, at Lisbon 22d ult.
Brigs George E. Prescott, Sears, hence for Portland; Rollerson, Corson, hence for Boston; and Addie Hale, Haley, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 14th inst.
Schr Thomas Holcomb, Godfrey, hence, at Matanzas 5th inst.
Schr John Shay, Shay, hence, at Boston 14th inst.
Schr Benj. Reed, Reed, hence, at Portland 13th inst.
Schr John Miner, Walker, hence for New Haven, at New York 14th inst.
Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.
Schrs Almira Wooley, King; C. E. Paige, Doughty; and M. Reinhart, Hand, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 12th inst.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Casmer, hence, at Boston 12th instant.
Schr Tantamount, Montgomery, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 6th inst.
Schrs Mary H. Westcott, Derbie, hence for Hingham; Enterprise, Sparks, do. for St. John's, N. F., Annie May, May, do. for Boston; David S. Siner, do. for do.; Margie, McFadden, do. for Portsmouth; Osprey, from do. for Boston; J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, from Boston for Philadelphia; and Ann Dole, hence for Boston at Holmes' Hole A. M. 14th inst.
Schr James S. Watson, Houck, hence, at Newport 14th inst.
Schr Sarah E. Jones, Stanley, hence for New Bedford, passed by Brenton's Reef A. M. 12th inst.
Schrs George Bales, Bickham; Ella Matthews, McElwee; J. W. Everman, Outen; W. W. Marcy, Champion; and L. A. Rose, Rose, hence, at Providence 14th inst.
Schrs Jane Patterson, Corson; D. Talbot, Blakeley; and Sophia Wilson, Brower, hence for Boston; Wm. Penn, Davis, do. for Salem; and S. Sidney Price, Townsend, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst. Sailed, all before reported, except brig Monticello, and schrs Lucy Holmes, Lucy R. Cogswell, Starlight, Sarah Bernice, and the Eastern Belle, waiting orders.
Schrs R. C. Scribner, Burgess; Lottie Taylor; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; Ossuna, Haskell; Lucy A. Orcutt, Gilkey; Sea Breeze, Coombs; and S. B. Franklin, Mull, hence, at Boston 13th inst.
Schrs Wm. Walton, Reeves, and S. L. Adams, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.
Schrs J. R. Marshall, Hall; Mary G. Farr, Comers; James Pender, Hudson; and Western Star, Crowell, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.
Schrs Polly Price, Yates; S. A. Boice, Walters; and J. S. Reed, Williams, from Providence; J. T. Weaver, Weaver and M. & E. Henderson Price, from Salem, all for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms N. NE. of a vessel (name unknown) sunk off Great Ormes Head, St. George's Channel.

The buoy lies in 9 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings, viz.:—

Great Ormes Head Lighthouse, E.SE. ¼ E., distant 1 4-10ths mile.
Puffin Island Telegraph, W. ¼ S., distant 4 7-10ths miles.

The mast of the wreck is visible at half tide.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Dec. 1, 1868.

CITY ITEMS.

TABLE TALK WITH A VICTIM OF INDIGESTION.—Reader, we will suppose you are a martyr to dyspepsia. If you are *not* so much the better for you. If you *are*, perhaps you may profit by this paragraph. You have just finished your dinner, we will say, and feel as if you had swallowed *lead* instead of wholesome food. You have a sensation of tightness round the upper part of the diaphragm, as if some snake of the constrictor tribe held you in its embrace and had *knotted its coils over the pit of your stomach*. You feel supremely miserable; and such is the penalty which your complaint exacts after *every meal*. What do you desire? Ease, of course. An exemption from the incubus that robs you of all enjoyment during the day, and disturbs your rest at night. Take, then this piece of information: *You suffer needlessly*. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will as certainly cure all your agonizing symptoms as the day on which you read this article will be succeeded by another. Perhaps you are incredulous; but if you have read the testimony of the eminent citizens, in every walk of life, who have tested the preparation, and submitted the results of their experience to the public through the press, you ought at least to have sufficient faith to make a trial of it in your own case. It is a pure vegetable tonic and alterative, *the only medicine in the world entirely adapted to your complaint*. If you are in the habit of taking any alcoholic excitant as a palliative, abandon it, and try this WHOLESOME MEDICAEDT STIMULANT. If it does you no good, *say so*; but you will not do that, for it has never yet failed, in a single instance, to cure dyspepsia, biliousness, and their various concomitants.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

COAL, COAL, COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the melting snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's, No. 957 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has it in abundance, too—notwithstanding the recent strike in the coal regions—and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, December 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

MARRIED.

GRAY—SMITH.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. C. B. Van Duer, Mr. N. E. GRAY to Mrs. LIBBIE SMITH, late of Accomac county, Va.

O'BRIEN—DOLAN.—On the 15th instant, JERRY O'BRIEN to ELIZABETH DOLAN, both of this city.

DIED.

CALLANAN.—On the 15th instant, CAROLINE, wife of George D. Callanan, and daughter of the late George Wilson, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1320 Elsworth street, on Friday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

GRAVENSTINE.—On the morning of the 16th instant, ELIZA TROUT, wife of George T. Gravenstine, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. John Gravenstine, No. 1200 Wallace street, on Friday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

MALLERY.—On the 14th instant, JOSEPHINE R., widow of Charles B. Mallery, Esq., and daughter of the late John Purdon, Esq.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, George A. Wright, No. 4106 Walnut street, on Thursday morning, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock. Services at St. Mary's Church, Locust street, West Philadelphia.

MCCONNELL.—Suddenly, on the 13th instant, MARY ANN, relict of the late Robert McConnell, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, George W. Hinkle, No. 1631 Alder street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

PANCOAST.—On the 11th instant, JOHN R. PANCOAST, son of Tacy R. and the late Eliakim Pancoast, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 670 N. Tenth street, on Sixth-day morning, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Large.

None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.

But One Price is Asked.

Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
No. 604 MARKET Street,
Above Sixth.

I. CUTHMAN & CO.

SELL

Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap

CLOTHING,

AT THE

CONTINENTAL HALL,

No. 830 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYCARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 24 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIBLE SCHOOL of the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor, will be held in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Thursday evening next, December 17th. Interesting exercises by the school, and an address by REV. H. M. GALLAHER, The Eloquent Orator, of Brooklyn. Tickets for sale at the Sewing Machine mart of O. F. Davis, No. 810 CHESNUT Street, and at the door of the Academy in the evening. [12 15 2t

JOHN B. GOUGH Will deliver his popular Lecture, CURIOSITY, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, December 21. This Lecture has been delivered but once in Philadelphia. During the past season it has been entirely revised, and is now his popular lecture. The sale of Tickets will begin on Thursday Morning, at 8½ o'clock, at J. E. Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, 25 cents extra on first day of sale. After Thursday, no extra charge for reserved seats. 12 15 3t

PETROLEUM V. NASBY WILL DELIVER HIS CELEBRATED LECTURE, "CUSSED BE CANAAN," REVISED AND REWRITTEN, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1868, IN AID OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND, POST No. 2, G. A. R. Tickets for sale at the Academy and at TRUMPLER'S. 12 15 16 19 21 22 23

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR. —The Teachers of the Schools and Managers of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION will give a Dinner on CHRISTMAS DAY to the Scholars of their Day and Sabbath Schools, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street. Dinner on the table at 12 o'clock. The friends of the Mission, and all who feel an interest in the poor of that degraded section of our city, are cordially invited to be present. Singing by the Scholars in the Chapel previous to the Dinner. Contributions of money, poultry, provisions coal, and clothing thankfully received by the undersigned Managers of the Mission, for distribution among the sick and suffering:—

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut.
WILLIAM A. SMEDHURST, No. 7 Bank.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second.
E. A. JOHNS, Jr., E. cor. Fourth and Arch.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch.
REV. J. D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford. 12 16 3t

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHWARK SOUP SOCIETY, held at the Soup House, SUTHERLAND Street, below Queen, on December 3, 1868, the following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the following year. Any contributions or donations will be thankfully received by them, at the addresses given, or at the Soup House, on Saturday evening of each week.

PHILIP POWELL, President, No. 1219 S. Fourth street, and No. 218 S. Front st.
HENRY W. SPEER, No. 37 Almond street. } Vice-Presidents.
F. A. BLACK, No. 307 Lombard street. }
ALEXANDER GREAVES, Treasurer, No. 816 S. Fourth st., and No. 205 N. Fifth st.
CHARLES S. CLOAK, No. 333 Reed street. } Secretaries.
JOHN V. B. HICKS, No. 713 S. Second street. }
12 16 2t

LADIES' FAIR.—A Fair for the sale of Useful and Fancy Articles will open THIS EVENING, IN THE LECTURE-ROOM OF THE BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street. Continuing two weeks. An opportunity will be afforded to select Gifts for suitable Holiday Presents. Come and bring your friends with you. Season tickets, 25 cents. Daily admission, 10 cents. The Cars of the Second and Third Streets and the Union Passenger Railway Companies run in close proximity to the Church. [12 12 6t*

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868. NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date. Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity. The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 3 27 City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868. NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this Office. S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent. 12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. 12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER, 12 8 wst J13 Cashier.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, CORRY, Pa., December 9, 1868. DIVIDEND No. 3.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1869, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 EXCHANGE Place, New York. Transfer Books closed December 25; reopen January 4. 12 12 smw3t* T. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1868. NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants numbering from 4000 to 5000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 11 6t City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement." 8 3 mwf1

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LAMAR W. PFAHLER, Executor of the estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 21, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY, 12 11 fmw5t* Auditor.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 22 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL

HOLIDAY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES, Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf14t AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS FOR LADIES.

A. J. LANDER, JR.,

NO. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,

offers for sale all the latest styles in EMBROIDERIES, SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, JENNY LIND CHAIRS, HANDSOME FOOT RESTS, SWISS CARVED GOODS, a good assortment, TOWEL RACKS, INSTANDS, BASKETS, ETC. ETC. ETC. Also, a fine lot of my own importation REAL GLASS BOHEMIAN GOODS. Please call and examine before you go elsewhere. Our prices are as low as anywhere in the city. A. J. LANDER, JR., 12 14 mwarp5t No. 1302 CHESNUT St., Phila.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

Large and Complete Stock, great variety, and at prices from 25 CENTS TO $50, AT MOORE'S, No 129 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., 12 15 3t PHILADELPHIA.

PAINT BOXES AND DECALCOMANIA PICTURES, PRETTY AND NEW, FOR CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. JANENTZKY & CO., 12 11 fmw 6t No. 112 South EIGHTH Street.

PRESENTS.—RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S KNIVES, Razors, Ladies' Scissors in cases, Table Cutlery, etc. 12 11 fmw6t MADEIRA, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL FOR BLANK BOOKS By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS, No. 339 CHESNUT Street AND No. 55 South FOURTH Street, Blank Book Manufacturers, STATIONERS, And Steam Power Printers. A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture. A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14 mwf 12 1

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the MANUFACTURE OF WM. D. ROGERS, OF CHESNUT STREET, To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the DRIVING SEASON OF 1869. CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner. CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected. WM. D. ROGERS, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, 11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mw6m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock for Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 2 wf3m

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC. Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 1 mwf No. 1 North SIXTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. OLE BULL respectfully announces one GRAND CONCERT AND GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY EVENING AND AFTERNOON, Dec. 19, 1868, assisted by the following favorite artists:—Miss BARTON, of Boston, Soprano. Mr. GUSTAVUS P. HALL, Baritone. Mr. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist and Accompanyist. ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS. Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music. Sale of seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock. CONCERT—Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. MATINEE—Doors open at 1:30; commence at 2:30 P. M. T. R. TURNBULL, 12 12 7t Business Manager.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. LAST WEEK of the present GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE. THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE. TO-NIGHT, AN IMMENSE BILL, introducing JAMES ROBINSON IN TWO GREAT ACTS. LITTLE CLARENCE, LA PETITE ELIZE, JAMES MADIGAN IN HIS DOUBLE SOMERSAULT. MAGUIRE, THE POPULAR CLOWN, AND ALL THE TROUPE. Evening prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. [1t NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 16, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who, in compliance with many requests, will appear FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY in John Brougham's Thrilling Sensational Drama of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Lady Audley.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS Robert Audley.....Mr. J. C. McCollom THURSDAY—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS. For the Christmas Holidays, THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7. LAST FIVE NIGHTS POSITIVELY OF WOLVES AT BAY. By Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, WOLVES AT BAY, with all its grand effects. SATURDAY NIGHT, A CHANGE OF BILL. In active preparation Daly's play of A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch. Commences at 7 30. Sole Lessee and Manager.....J. C. GREGORY THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY—MATINEE. Last week of MAD'LLE GERTRUDE'S TRAINED PETS. LITTLE BESSIE, CHAMPION GYMNAST, MAD'LLE AUGUSTA, TABLEAUX, AND ROBERT MACAIRE. [12 14 6t Monday next—Fyne & Gallon's English Comic Opera.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1868.

Operations of the Mint.

SPECIE PAYMENTS have so long been suspended that the silver and gold coins of the United States are objects of curiosity rather than of general utility, and they are rarely seen except in the cabinets of collectors, in the custom houses, in the hands of brokers, or in the Mint. It is a matter of surprise, therefore, that any considerable amount of gold and silver is still coined, and we are glad to learn, by the annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, that the net deposits of bullion during that period amounted to $24,591,325·84, of which $18,114,425 was converted into gold coin pieces; $6,026,810·06 into unparted and fine gold bars; $1,136,750 into silver coin pieces, and $456,236·48 into silver bars. This is but a small proportion—from one fourth to one-third—of the annual product of the precious metals in this country, but it is large enough to prove that the disposition to retain a metallic currency and to return to specie payments is not totally destroyed. The desire which pervaded the nation for a long time of acquiring a broad specie basis for monetary transactions was wonderfully favored by the productiveness of the new mining regions, and the entire coinage since the establishment of the Mint has reached a sum far exceeding ordinary requirements in specie-paying times, the total (including fine gold and silver bars) amounting to $1,049,152,757·84. How much of this sum now remains in the country is to a great extent a matter of conjecture, the estimates and authorities varying greatly, but no one will claim that there is more than $500,000,000 of gold and silver in the United States, and few conversant with the subject will assert that there is less than $250,000,000. Even the large coinage of the Mint and its branches falls materially below the home product of the precious metals, for it is estimated that California and the Territories have yielded, since 1848, thirteen hundred millions of dollars, and the total coinage from 1848 to 1868 has not exceeded $900,000,000. Scarcity of the precious metals and of facilities for increasing our available supply cannot fairly be classed among the difficulties of resumption. The annual product is from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, and it could be greatly increased if sufficient attention was devoted to the development of a small portion of the numerous gold and silver-bearing lodes which have been discovered. If from any cause the home demand for specie should become as urgent as it was on several former occasions, we would not only retain all the domestic product but secure an influx of the precious metals; and under such financial conditions the vaults of the Treasury, the banks, and the people would speedily be as well supplied with a metallic currency as the most ardent bullionist could desire.

The Mint in this city has of late years been mainly used in coining copper and nickel in pieces of small denominations. Of the 46,663,590 pieces which it coined in 1868, but 216,440 were of gold and 1,009,150 of silver, while 45,438,000 were copper coinage. Of these, 28,902,000 were five-cent pieces; 3,613,000 three-cent pieces; 3,066,500 two-cent pieces; and 9,856,500 one-cent pieces. The Director recommends that the law authorizing the issue of the two-cent pieces be repealed, and that provision should be made for the purchase and redemption of the inferior coinage. The nickel-copper cents are now being exchanged with considerable rapidity for the three and five-cent nickel coins. As the country will soon be well supplied with a metallic currency for all purchases or payments not exceeding five cents, it is also desirable that coins should speedily be substituted for all the paper now issued in amounts below one dollar. The annual report suggests that "the only way to arrive quickly at the attainment of so desirable a substitute for bits of soiled paper would be to introduce a provisional currency of *silver tokens*, operating at once as a payment in part, and a promise to pay in full;" and this method is worthy of the consideration of all who desire that shinplasters may soon be "banished from the land."

In regard to the unification of international coinage, the Director of the Mint says:—

"In this proposed unity every country is called upon to make a concession except France, and those already in conformity with her. If we take part it must be, at the expense of a great recoinage, and so with England; but France is supposed to be right already, because her coin, the 20 franc piece, is of such a weight that it cannot be expressed in decimals. It is precisely 6 14 31 grains, a most impracticable and unscientific figure. Nor would the 25 franc piece, the counterpart of the proposed pound sterling and half eagle, make any better show. It is not fit to be measured, either by grams or grains. The history of this matter, how it came to be so, offers no apology for perpetuating such an awkwardness. It has therefore been well suggested to take for the proposed 25 franc piece, or half eagle, or pound sterling, the neat and concise standard of 81 decigrams (or 8 1 grams), which has also the merit of being exactly equal to 125 grains. This would make so small a difference from the present French standard that it would probably avoid the necessity of a recoinage there; and so the difference of value in the British sovereign would be so slight as to obviate a recoinage, were it not that the present standard of fineness, eleven-twelfths, is out of the line of unification. This small change would not affect the earth's quadrant, nor any point of science; it would certainly tend to consummate the business; and it is little enough to ask that France, Belgium, and Italy should do something towards simplicity and uniformity of standards. Indeed, without a spirit of concession all around, the scheme seems not likely to be carried through."

Our Consul at Cadiz.

THE importance of having competent men to represent us abroad is illustrated—in opposite ways, however—by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, our Minister to England, and Mr. R. F. Farrell, our Consul at Cadiz. A cable despatch furnishes us with the gratifying intelligence that the peaceful termination of the insurrection in Cadiz was entirely due to the good offices of the American Consul. That this gentleman exercised much influence, and had obtained the respect of all parties, was to be gathered from previous despatches. The prompt recognition of the revolutionary government by the United States through Minister Hale, and the hearty sympathy and good wishes that have been expressed in this country, have not been without their due effect on the Spanish people; and it is fortunate that we have at this important juncture men to represent us in Spain who seem to be endowed with prudence and common sense, and endeavor to make the name of an American citizen respected, and who use their influence as representative Americans to promote peace and harmony in the present disorganized condition of Spanish affairs. So far as it appears, Mr. Farrell has not made himself unduly prominent in the late disturbance at Cadiz, nor done anything that will compromise himself or the Government that he represents. Mr. Farrell, our Consul at Cadiz, is an Irishman by birth, and his conduct as a representative of the American people may be contrasted with that of some native-born Americans who do us no credit abroad, and with many naturalized Irishmen who spend their lives in efforts to bring us into conflict with foreign powers for their own benefit.

CALEB CUSHING has gone on a mysterious journey; and, what is still more perplexing, he has taken with him for a *compagnon du voyage*, a man who speaks Spanish. From this latter circumstance, certain persons have conjectured that Mr. Seward has commissioned him to invest in the island of Cuba on national account. Not the least troubled for this reason is the Spanish Minister at Washington, who has been making inquiries at the State Department. Where has Mr. Cushing gone? Nobody knows, save the wandering diplomat himself, the eccentric Secretary of State, and the man who talks Spanish.

THE London *Times* has been thrown into an ecstacy by contemplating the newspaper postal system of the United States. If the *Times* will look into the franking system, and the postal service in the South and on the Plains, its admiration will be slightly dampened. Since the reopening of the expensive mail routes in the Southwest, the postal deficit has run up to the startling figures which it had reached before the war. Congress should give the subject serious attention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
P. LAMB, Cashier.
12 16wfmtJ12

PLEASANT FACTS
FOR BUSINESS MEN
IN VIEW OF
THE HOLIDAYS.

EVERY GARMENT in our immense BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL was made with a definite purpose.

THAT PURPOSE was that the garments should be worn by somebody or other!

FOR THIS REASON, every garment under our roof is to be sold! *sold!* SOLD!

TO BE SOLD to the people who come to buy the garments.

TO BE SOLD for ready money; for that is the only true equivalent of clothing.

TO BE SOLD NOW, in in the present season of wintry chilliness, when stout clothes are needed.

TO BE SOLD either to gentlemen who want to clothe themselves, or who want to make to their friends the most appropriate, economical, and seasonable present that can be made.

Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Son
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Uncle
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Grandfather
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Wife's Father
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Minister
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Book-keeper
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Coachman
Buy a Suit.....for.....YOURSELF

Come and see how cheap you can buy them at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS

AT

"THE POPULAR CHEAP BOOKSTORE,"

No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS

In Plain and Extra Bindings.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS a choice assortment.
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS, in plain and fine bindings.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, both English and American.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, of a superior class.
ILLUSTRATED AND GIFT BOOKS, in fine bindings.
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS, an immense assortment, surpassing any other stock in the city, plain and beautifully colored, English and American.

82 BOOKS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.

A reduction of 25 to 75 per cent. on everything in Our Line.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE CITY.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

Call for our new Holiday Catalogue.
Call and look over our Counters before purchasing elsewhere.
The store will be kept open every evening.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
Bookseller and Publisher,
12 14 3t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
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WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 619 CHESNUT Street.
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WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Governor of this Commonwealth for a pardon for MARY MORRISON, convicted June 12, 1828, of receiving stolen goods, public notice is hereby given of such application having been made. 12 16w2t*

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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

James W. Jennette is the name of a man who is rather young to be so much married at once. From the affidavits of various ladies, it appears that he is the

LATEST TRIGAMIST

that has appeared before a New York police magistrate.

This Jennette, who is only forty years old, was in the habit of finding a *Jeannot* (as to speak) wherever he went—and he went about everywhere.

He traded principally between this port and the Bermudas, and no less than three wives have already appeared against him.

The Jefferson Market Police Court has been full of onlookers, composed principally of his wives and children.

First, or rather second, he picked up Eliza Ann Baker: for he had been already married nearly twenty years to Deborah Sparks.

Thirdly, he led to the altar Lucy Smith, all three of whom assembled yesterday to petition for justice.

The trigamist remained stolid, and looked things calmly in the face.

He did not look his wives in the face, though, but sat with his back to them all through the examination.

What a pity these things cannot be settled at police courts as they are at the opera, every woman hopping off with a different man, and the disposition of the characters at the fall of the curtain—I mean the close of the trial—finding the bloodless "Bluebeard" quite content with the forgiveness of "Boulotte."

I am afraid Jennette will be treated rather differently, for he was held to answer in default of $10,000 bail.

COMMODORE MEADE'S NEW SON-IN-LAW

has been publishing a somewhat enthusiastic card, in which he declares that he is married and means to stay married; that he had no hand whatever in the Commodore's confinement; that he even did not know of its taking place until the morning of his marriage; that for a long time past the Commodore had been threatening several persons' lives, and that he carried loaded revolvers about him; and that his aberration of mind was induced by the injustice with which the United States Government had treated him.

Mr. Landis uses warm and spirited, though perfectly creditable language, and puts a new side to the mooted question of the Commodore's alleged insanity.

A SEQUEL TO THE "MOONSTONE"

has just transpired at the house of a Mr. Torrance, in West Thirty-eighth street.

That residence was seized with an attack of burglary, from which it has not yet recovered.

The symptoms showed themselves in the mysterious disappearance of $6000 worth of diamonds, which were kept in a bureau at the head of the bed in which Mr. Torrance slept.

Now the question naturally arises (at least in the minds of Wilkie Collins' admirers), *did* Mr. Torrance unconsciously swallow a dose of opium on the evening when the so-called burglary was committed?

If so, did he steal his own diamonds, and what has become of them?

Superintendent Kennedy has cablegraphed to Wilkie Collins to learn the real name of the London detective from whom Sergeant Cuff was modelled, and to have terms offered him to work up the case here.

The answer has not yet been received.

MR. BERGH,

that angular limbed, cadaverous-eyed sympathizer with dumb beasts, employs an amanuensis whose sole duty it is to write to the newspapers.

At least such is the popular belief.

And when so speedy a remedy exists for every evil under the sun, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is surely not to be greatly blamed for using it.

But in truth Mr. Bergh *is* somewhat badly treated by one or two of the newspapers here—the *Herald*, for example.

One of its reporters states that Mr. Bergh requested him to make public his (Mr. Bergh's) exertions in a recent case known as the "Castello Pony Whipping Case."

Mr. Bergh, in a dignified and gentlemanly card, indignantly denies having ever made such a request, which he appropriately styles a "vulgar application for personal notoriety."

Mr. Bergh is an angel amongst a host of Balaams. The modern Jehus fear him. During his daily walks abroad there is a universal neigh of gladness around him; and when he sleeps at night, no nightmare ever haunts him.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT

has felt called upon to leave Elm Place Church, Brooklyn, for Plymouth Church, Chicago.

In his Sunday's farewell sermon he bade his people not to weep for him.

As for himself, he said, he had had his nights of weeping.

I do not understand the quality of Mr. Bartlett's weeping, but I think few preachers weep, except for joy, when they are called away from a pastorate which is only good to one which is only better.

This pulpit gossip reminds me of

JEFFERSON'S "RIP VAN WINKLE,"

which is a New Yorkism that has taken immensely in Chicago, so immensely, indeed, that the Rev. R. S. Collier, of that city, is credited with having said of him and it that "no sermon written in the world, except that of Christ, when He stood with the adulterous woman, ever illustrated the power of love to conquer evil, and to win the wanderer, as that beautiful little piece, so perfectly rendered by this genius which God has given us to illustrate in the drama the power of love over the sins of the race."

Is this true? is it a *canard?* or is it mere bombast on the part of the Reverend Collier?

For my part I have always thought the moral of Mr. Boucicault's dramatization of *Rip Van Winkle* decidedly bad, and that the perfection of Mr. Jefferson's acting made it no better. Its morality is scarcely better than that of "Toodles," for drunkenness furnishes the points where the laughs come in, and at the fall of the curtain the last words of the hero are drowned in his libations.

A RIVAL TO THE WINTER PALACE

has been started on Broadway opposite the Metropolitan.

Like the Winter Palace, everything is priced $1, and sold by female clerks.

The advertisements bashfully describe it as a celestial palace, a superb bazaar, a palace of beauty, a magic arcade, a haven of delight, and a sphere of joy, and neatly add that "100 young lady clerks, endued with that refinement and modesty becoming their sex, have been selected to wait upon the customers," and are "habilitated in the garb of modesty and neatness."

Another Christmas enterprise, got up especially for the holidays, is the

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN BAZAAR,

for the sale of Christmas presents.

Admission may be obtained at 25 cents any time after 6 P. M.

It opened last night for the first time, with Thomas' orchestra, the Schoeffer Tyrolean Singer Society, the Islevante Brothers, an automatic theatre, "Punch and Judy" and "Captain Jinks," Gus. Williams, two comical giants, Herr Janson, baritone, and Madame Delorme, soprano. The enterprise will certainly prove a success, for it cheaply furnishes inducements to bring enjoyable parties together at the most enjoyable season of the year.

OLIVE LOGAN,

a shining example of how successful mediocre talent, with industry and pushaheadativeness, can become, delivered her lecture on "Paris," last night, to a fair audience, at Steinway Hall.

New Yorkers do not forget that Lester Wallack is not growing younger with advancing years, but on his reappearance on Monday night greeted him as warmly as of yore. Yet sometimes the stage there seems full of ghosts, and there is something mournful in the warmth with which old favorites are received.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be performances by the circus troupe this afternoon and evening. The present fine company will appear for the last times during the present week.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Lady Audley" in John Brougham's drama of *Lady Audley's Secret*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *Who Speaks First?*

The drama of *The Orange Girl* is in active preparation for the holidays; also, a new farce entitled *Up for the Holidays*.

AT THE ARCH *Wolves at Bay* will be performed this evening. Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be brought out on Monday next.

OLE BULL'S one concert and matinee on Saturday, at the Academy of Music, will doubtless attract large audiences. The great violinist was never greater in his command over his instrument than he is at present. Ole Bull will be assisted by several competent artists, and very enjoyable entertainments may be expected. The sale of seats commences to-day.

MISS KELLOGG'S concert on Friday evening, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute, will afford our citizens an opportunity to contribute to an excellent institution still, and to hear one of the most charming singers of the day. We believe that a few choice seats remain unsold.

THE PERFORMANCE of Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" and Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," on Saturday evening, at Musical Fund Hall, will doubtless be in the highest degree gratifying to our music-loving citizens. A largely augmented orchestra will give the works in the best style.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Gregory Family will be superseded after the present week by the Fyne and Dalton English Comic Opera Troupe, who will produce the works of Offenbach and other popular composers.

CITY ITEMS.

WE GUARANTEE *all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule at the present time, we have

REDUCED ALL PRICES.—Our stock of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready-made Clothing, which is large, complete, and comprehensive enough to embrace all desirable styles, sizes, and kinds.

MUST ALL BE SOLD, as it was manufactured for that especial purpose To insure this we intend to continue, as heretofore, to give all customers

MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances. Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HATS, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHARLES STOKES & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS and CLOTHIERS, Continental Hotel Building, No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

WOELPPER & BROTHER (successors to C. A. Butts), shirt manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, are making at their two stores, the main one No. 27 North Eighth street, the branch, No. 245 North Ninth street, a magnificent holiday display. The reputation which these two establishments have acquired is well merited; for at them every purchaser can find articles exactly suited to his fancy, and in buying has the certain assurance that the goods will accord with the representations. The Messrs. Woelpper are wide awake, and fully up to the times. Nothing new in their line makes its appearance but they at once secure it. Their thorough business enterprise and activity have made their two establishments great popular depots for furnishing goods of every description. Entire satisfaction both in the quality and price of goods is guaranteed, and no person can utter the complaint that he was ever deceived at either of the stores. Only let the trial be made and the result will be found to be just what any one acquainted with the standing of the places could have predicted—a determination to purchase there, and at no other place, in the future.

A NEW FEATURE IN READY-MADE CLOTHING. Every Garment made and offered for sale in the way of COATS, PANTS, and VESTS at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, is made just as well and cut just as fashionable as *that made to measure*. Only the very best workmen and most artistic cutters employed at No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

THE useful always most desirable. The preparations made by Ritchie, at No. 29 North Eighth street, for the holiday season, are appreciated by every one who contemplates making presents. He has got in his fine stock kid-lined gloves, ties, scarfs, suspenders, linen cambric handkerchiefs and mufflers; also, a good assortment of portemonnaies, cigar cases, hair brushes, combs, and a thousand other articles, useful and ornamental. Call at No. 29 North Eighth street if you want any kind of goods cheap.

A BEAUTIFUL NOVELTY IN DRESS. THE NEW COLOR OF MATERIAL for GENTS' WALKING and EVENING COATS, *just received direct from* PARIS, at CHARLES STOKES & Co's., No. 824 Chesnut street.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, No. 728 ARCH Street, Begs to announce that he is prepared to offer his patrons a very extensive stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

At prices which will recommend them to buyers for presents or for every day use.

Bibles, Hymn, and Prayer Books, In every style of binding.

Juvenile Books In great variety, selected from the best authors.

Writing Desks. A very large stock of Square and Regency Patterns, Papier-mache, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Morrocco, embracing some new and beautiful designs.

Portfolios, Bankers' Cases, Pocket Books, Purses and Cutlery.

DIARIES FOR 1869. A full stock, embracing over eighty different varieties.

Ink Stands In endless variety, including a very large stock of recent importations of the choicest artistic designs.

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS, all sizes, with a full line of Rubber Pen and Pencil Cases.

IMPORTED AND AMERIJAN CHROMOS A fine collection of the most popular subjects.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS. A large variety at reduced prices.

DRESSING CASES. A fine assortment of English and French importation.

Stationery. This department challenges competition with any establishment in the country. The stock which is very large, comprises not only every thing new and choice in Fancy Stationery, but every article, also, in Counting-house Stationery known to the trade.

Card Engraving and Fancy Stationery. This department will be found very complete. The stock comprises all the choicest styles of French, English, and American goods, and to which every new style will be added as soon as produced. Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved and printed in the best style. Monograms, Crests, Initials, etc., designed, engraved, and printed, either plain or in colors.

No Charge for Stamping Initials. Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine the stock, additions to which are being made daily.

OPEN EVENINGS DURING DECEMBER.

W. G. PERRY, No. 728 ARCH STREET, 12 16ws2t PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE

GRAND OPENING FOR THE Christmas Holidays.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, NOVELTIES, PINK CORAL, MANTEL CLOCKS, LEATHER GOODS, GORHAM PLATE.

Wishing to reduce Stock previous to REMOVAL TO NEW STORE, we shall offer inducements during December that will INSURE RAPID SALES.

CLARK & BIDDLE No. 712 CHESNUT Street, 11 21 mwslm4p PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

C. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 North SIXTH Street, OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, From the best manufacturers. FINE JEWELRY, Of all descriptions, and latest styles. FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, Direct from Paris. SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AT [12 5 3wrp THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

E. STELLWAGEN & CO. AT THE OLD STAND, No. 632 MARKET STREET. WATCHES, JEWELRY, LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAINS, ETC., selling at greatly reduced prices, and all goods warranted. A call is solicited before making your Christmas purchases, to convince you of this fact. No trouble to show goods if you do not wish to buy at present. E. STELLWAGEN, GEO. W. GRANT. 12 15 12trp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, And Dealers in American and Imported WATCHES. No. 13 South SIXTH Street. 12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

A. B. WARDEN, S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET, OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc., SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 8 1mrp

PRESENTS OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. HENRY HARPER, 12 12 14t No. 520 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. JACOB HARLEY, JEWELLER, 12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

THE SALE PROGRESSES.

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF THE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING HAVE BEEN SOLD, BUT WE HAVE $200,000 WORTH YET TO BE SOLD.

THE PRICES ARE DOWN, THE ASSORTMENT IS GOOD. THERE NEVER WAS SUCH A CHANCE FOR REAL BARGAINS Deductions and Discounts are the Order of the Day.

ELEGANT OVERCOATS, FINE SUITS, PANTS AND VESTS BOYS' CLOTHING AND ALL SO CHEAP.

Store Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

BAILEY & CO., CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STS., GRAND OPENING. FRESH IMPORTED NOVELTIES OF Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Wares, FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, Opals, Pearls, Solitaires, Clusters, Italian, Roman, Byzantine, Venetian, — Viennese, Bohemian, French, English, Swiss, Russian, American, Watches, Swiss, English, American, Chains, — Seal Rings, Seals, Charms, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Necklaces, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Etc.

FANCY GOODS.

Opera Glasses, Pipes, Match Boxes, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Portemonnaies, Cigar Cases, Bridal Fans, — Party Fans, Reticules, Clove Boxes, Mouchoir Boxes, Card Stands, Music Boxes, Skate Bags, — Jewelry Cases, Dressing Cases, Bonbon Boxes, Jardinieres, Vases, Toilet Sets, French Bouquets, Etc. Etc.

BRONZE GOODS.

French Clocks, Vienna Clocks, — Statuettes, Busts, — Groups, Etc., From the best French Modellers.

Marble Statuary, Parian Ware, Paintings.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES.

Epergnes, Fruit Dishes, Waiters, — Cake Baskets, Flower Stands, Vegetable Dishes, — Castors, Butter Dishes, Etc. Etc.

Corham Silver Wares. Corham Plated Wares

Open every Evening till 9 o'clock during December.

BAILEY & CO., CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES, No. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

Willcox & Gibbs', very latest improved, $55
Willcox & Gibbs', style of 1867 . 50
Willcox & Gibbs', style of 1865 . . 45
Willcox & Gibbs', style of 1863 . 40
Willcox & Gibbs', style of 1860 . . 35

Every Machine Warranted. WILLCOX & GIBBS, 12 15 2t No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. MRS. M. A. BINDER'S, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street. Dolls, Card Baskets, Cigar Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Slippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes. A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles, Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel Coral, and Plain Sets. Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets. Head Dresses for Parties and Operas. Fine Fans and Fancy Goods. Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts. 150 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1 75 and $2. Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 12t

MEDICAL. S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL. THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be The Best in the Market. For sale Wholesale and Retail by CUSTAVUS KRAUSE, S. SIMES' SUCCESSOR, N. W. Corner TWELFTH and CHESNUT, 10 10swrp PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS. HAVANA CIGARS, LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer. *Prices low.* Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands: MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf. FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers, *Low prices and warranted quality.* S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st., 11 25 wfm15t5p Importers and Manufacturers.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., No. 902 CHESNUT Street, Are now opening a collection of Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods, Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention.

Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.

New Designs in Gold Jewelry. PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.

Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.

VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN REAL BRONZE.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER GOODS.

Best Qualities and Newest Styles in ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES

An unrivalled display of FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,

Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.

Our arrangements both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock, WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 18wam tl2 22

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva, with beautiful Bell accompaniments. Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER, IMPORTERS, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, 11 1 wfm 3rp BELOW FOURTH.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry. An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm13t

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, PRICE, 4 00. CURWEN STODDART & BRO., NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET, 12 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE—FIFTY THOUSAND First Quality YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS BOARDS and SCANTLING from Enterprise Mills, S. C. WARREN & GREGG, 12 15 6t No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

"Putnam's."

—From Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received the January number of *Putnam's Magazine*. The number starts with the opening chapters of Mr. R. B. Kimball's new romance entitled "To-day." William Cullen Bryant has a poem, "Among the Trees;" and George Kenman, in "Tent Life with the Wandering Koraks," describes the adventures of a party of four telegraphic explorers among the wandering tribes of North-eastern Asia. The manner in which the explorers introduced themselves to the Koraks is described in the following picturesque style:—

Late one afternoon in November, as the long northern twilight was fading into the peculiar steely blue of an Arctic night, our dogs toiled slowly up the last summit of the Jamanca Mountains, and we looked down, from a height of more than two thousand feet, upon the dreary expanse of snow which stretched away from the base of the mountains at our feet to the far horizon. It was the land of the Wandering Koraks. A cold breeze from the sea swept across the mountain-top, soughing mournfully through the pines as it passed, and intensifying the loneliness and silence of the white wintry landscape. The faint pale light of the vanishing sun still lingered upon the higher peaks, but the gloomy ravines below us, shaggy with forests of larch and dense thickets of trailing pine, were already gathering the shadows and indistinctness of night.

At the foot of the mountains stood the first encampment of Koraks. We had long since learned to distrust the statements of the Russians and Kamchadales as to the hostility of this tribe, and we looked forward with curiosity and pleasurable excitement, rather than with any emotion of fear, to our first meeting. Their wild, isolated life, peculiar and barbarous customs, and the strange stories which we had heard of their savage religious rites, had invested them in our imaginations, with a mysterious interest, which a little spice of personal danger only deepened. As we rested our dogs a few moments upon the summit before commencing our descent, we tried to discern, through the gathering gloom, the black tents, which we knew stood at the foot of the mountain; but nothing save the dark patches of trailing pine broke the dead white of the level steppe. The encampment was hidden by a projecting shoulder of the mountain.

The rising moon was just throwing into dark, bold relief the shaggy outlines of the peaks on our right, as we roused up our dogs and plunged into the throat of a dark ravine which led downwards to the steppe. The deceptive shadows of night, and the masses of rock which choked up the narrow defile, made the descent extremely dangerous, and it required all the skill of our practised drivers to avoid accident. Clouds of snow flew from the spiked poles with which they vainly tried to arrest our downward rush; cries and warning shouts from those in advance, multiplied by the mountain echoes, excited our dogs to still greater speed, until we seemed, as the rocks and trees flew past, to be in the jaws of a falling avalanche, which was carrying us, with breathless rapidity, down the dark canon to certain ruin. Gradually, however, our sped slackened, and we came out into the moonlight on the hard, wind-packed snow of the open steppe. Half an hour's brisk travel brought us into the supposed vicinity of the Korak encampment; but we saw, as yet, no signs of either reindeer or tents. The disturbed, torn-up condition of the snow usually apprises the traveller of his approach to the yourts of the Koraks, as the reindeer belonging to the tribe range over all the country within a radius of two or three miles, and paw up the snow in search of the moss which constitutes their food. Failing to find any such indications, we were discussing the probability of our having been misdirected, when suddenly our leading dogs pricked up their sharp ears, snuffed eagerly at the wind, and, with short, excited yelps, made off at a dashing gallop towards a low hill which almost at right angles with our previous course. The drivers endeavored in vain to check the speed of the excited dogs: their wolfish instincts were aroused, and all discipline was forgotten as the fresh scent came down upon the wind from the herd of reindeer beyond. A moment brought us to the brow of the hill, and before us, in the clear moonlight, stood the dark, conical tents of the Koraks, surrounded by a dense herd of at least four thousand deer, whose branching antlers appeared like a forest of dry limbs around the yourts. The dogs all gave voice simultaneously, like a pack of foxhounds in view of the game, and dashed tumultuously down the declivity, regardless of the shouts of their masters and the menacing cries of three or four dark forms, which rose suddenly up from the snow between them and the frightened deer. Above the tumult I could hear Dodd's voice, hurling imprecations in Russian at his yelping dogs, which, despite his most strenuous efforts, were dragging him and his capsized sledge across the steppe. The vast body of deer wavered a moment, and then broke into a wild stampede, with dogs, drivers, and Korak sentinels in full pursuit.

Not desirous of becoming involved in the *melee*, I sprang from my sledge, and watched the confused crowd as it swept, with shout, bark, and hallo, across the plain. The whole encampment, which had seemed, in its quiet loneliness, to be deserted, was now startled into instant activity. Dark forms issued suddenly from the tents, and, grasping the long spears which stood upright in the snow by the doorway, joined in the chase, shouting and hurling lassos of walrus-hide at the dogs, with the hope of stopping their pursuit. The clattering of thousands of antlers dashed together in the confusion of flight, the hurried beat of countless hoofs upon the hard snow, the deep hoarse barks of the startled deer, and the unintelligible cries of the Koraks as they tried to rally their panic-stricken herd, created a Pandemonium of discordant sounds, which could be heard far and wide through the still, frosty atmosphere of night. It resembled more a midnight attack of Camanches upon a hostile camp than the peaceful arrival of three or four American travellers, and I listened with astonishment to the wild uproar of alarm which we had unintentionally aroused. The tumult grew fainter and fainter as it swept away into the distance, and the dogs, exhausting the unnatural strength which excitement had temporarily given them, yielded reluctantly to the control of their drivers, and turned towards the tents. Dodd's dogs, panting with the violence of their exertions, limped sullenly back, casting longing glances occasionally in the direction of the deer, as if they more than half repented the weakness which had led them to abandon the chase.

"Why didn't you stop them?" I inquired of Dodd, laughingly. "A driver of your experience ought to have better control of his team than that."

"Stop them!" he exclaimed, with an aggrieved air; "I'd like to see you stop them with a rawhide lasso around your neck, and a big Korak hauling like a steam windlass on the other end of it. It's all very well to jump from your 'mart,' and cry, 'Stop them;' but when the barbarians haul you off the rear-end of your sledge, as if you were a wild animal, what course would your sublime wisdom suggest? I believe I've got the mark of a lasso round my neck now;" and he felt cautiously about his ears for the impression of a seal-skin thong.

As soon as the deer had been gathered together and a guard placed over them, the Koraks crowded curiously around the visitors who had entered so unceremoniously their quiet camp, and inquired, through our interpreter, who we were and what we wanted. A wild, picturesque group they made, as the moonlight streamed white and clear into their swarthy faces, and glittered upon the metallic ornaments about their persons and the polished blades of their long spears. Their high cheek-bones, bold, alert eyes, and straight, coal-black hair, suggested an intimate relationship with our own Indians; but the resemblance went no further. Most of their faces wore an expression of bold, frank honesty, which is not a characteristic of our Western tribes, and which we instinctively accepted as a sufficient guarantee of their friendliness and good faith. Contrary to our preconceived ideas of Northern savages, they were athletic, able-bodied men, fully up to the average height of Americans. Heavy "kuchiankas," or hunting-shirts of spotted deerskin, confined about the waist with a belt, and fringed round the bottom with the long black hair of the wolverine, covered their bodies from the neck to the knee, ornamented here and there with strings of small colored beads, tassels of scarlet leather, and bits of polished metal. Fur pantaloons, long boots of sealskin coming up to the thigh, and foxskin hoods, with the ears of the animal standing erect on each side of the head, completed the costume, which, notwithstanding its *bizarre* effect, had yet a certain picturesque adaptation to the equally strange features of the moonlight scene.

Leaving our Cossack Meronoff, seconded by the major, to explain our business and wants, Dodd and I strolled away, to make a critical inspection of the encampment. It consisted of four large conical tents, built apparently of a framework of poles, and covered with loose reindeer skins, confined in their places by long thongs of seal or walrus hide, which were stretched tightly over them from the apex of the cone to the ground. They seemed, at first sight, to be ill-calculated to withstand the storms which in winter sweep down across this steppe from the Arctic Ocean, but subsequent experience proved that the severest gales cannot tear them from their fastenings. Neatly constructed sledges of various shapes and sizes were scattered here and there upon the snow, and two or three hundred pack-saddles for the reindeer were piled up in a symmetrical wall near the largest tent. Finishing our examination, and feeling rather "bored" by the society of fifteen or twenty Koraks, who had constituted themselves a sort of supervisory committee to watch our motions, we returned to the spot where the representatives of civilization and barbarism were conducting their negotiations. They had apparently come to an amicable understanding; for, upon our approach, a tall native with shaven head stepped out from the throng, and, leading the way to the largest tent, lifted a curtain of skin, and exposed to view a dark hole about two feet and a half in diameter, which he motioned to us to enter.

"Treasure," a Christmas story, is by W. J. Paulding. We quote the following "Christmas Eve Chant of Breton Peasants," by Howard Glyndon:—

It was a dim, delicious night;
The earth, close wrapt in ermined white,
Lay languid in the misty light.
The circling spheres were all in tune,
And, in their midst, the Empress Moon
Was brightening to her highest noon.
It was the night when Bethlehem's star
Guided the sages from afar.
It was the night when shepherds heard
The reverent air by music stirred.
It was the night of old renown,
When wondering angel-eyes looked down
To see Christ's head, bare of the crown,
Within the manger laid!
* * * * *
There is a sound of thronging feet—
What youthful crowds are in the street!
They go out from the stifling town,
They seek the white and lonely down,
They walk in silence, till they find
A spot where four roads straitly wind.
There four roads meet, about a place
Made sacred by the Cross' grace.
There men and maids, in separate file,
Do range themselves, nor speak the while,
Nor break the charm, by gest' or smile,
Till—sudden breaks upon the air
A sound of singing, strong and clear—
Thus chant the hardy Breton youths:—

I.

What is new upon the earth?
What fresh wonder goeth forth,
That its ways are full of pilgrims
And its dwellings full of mirth?

II.

Sounds of gladness on the air!
Happy faces everywhere!
Tell us, oh! ye sil ent virgins!
Wherefore is the night so fair?

Then, silver-soft, the girlish voices rise,
And with the sweetness of their meek replies,
Upon the frosty air breed melodies:—

III.

Lo! the sacred hour is near!
What was darkened now is clear.
Christ is coming? Raise your voices—
Say, Farewell to Doubt and Fear!

Resounding through the darkness, then,
Peal the deep voices of the men,
Who raise the solemn song again:

IV.

Why is all the world abroad,
Raising midnight prayers to God,
Till the censered air is heavy
With its supplicating load?

Then clearer, purer, richer, rise
The hidden maidens' sweet replies,
Like wonders out of mysteries:

V.

Lo! the Prince of Peace is born!
Lo! on high the star of morn!
And it shall not fade forever,
Nor its brilliancy be shorn.

Then in concord perfect, sweet,
Tones of youths and maidens meet;
And they gladly sing together,
This auspicious hour to greet:—

VI.

Sing to-night—for Christ is born!
Lo! on high the star of morn!
And it shall not fade forever,
Nor its brilliancy be shorn.

VII.

Sing! deliverance from our woes,
By the blood that overflows
And renews the Son of Adam—
He no longer burdened goes.

VIII.

Sing! because it is His feast;
Join the Princes of the East,
Bring Him gifts amid rejoicings—
He will smile upon the least!

IX.

Sing! while Christmas crowns ye weave;
On the Cross a garland leave.
Lo! the world's one Virgin-Mother
Heals the hurt that came of Eve!

"The Battle of Plattsburg Bay" is an interesting historical narrative from an unpublished manuscript of James Fennimore Cooper; "Three Pictures and One Portrait," a charming story, is by Lucy H. Hooper; "The Literature of the Canning Controversy" is by Rev. L. W. Bacon; "Fainting at Noontide" is a poem by E. Foster; "Steam Travel in Cities" by A. W. Colgate, discourses about what has been done in London and Paris, and what may be done in New York. "The Story-teller of Copenhagen," by Theodore Johnson, is an interesting sketch of Hans Christian Andersen; Professor James Coit Taylor relates "How They Manage Lectures in England." The Notes on Foreign Literature, Art, and Science, the editorial remarks on Current Events, Home Literature and Art, and the "Table Talk," contain a number of interesting items in the shape of facts and comments.

—The *New Eclectic Magazine*, published by Turnbull & Murdoch, No. 54 Lexington street, Baltimore, commences the fourth volume with the January number. A handsomely illustrated cover gives the exterior of this magazine an attractive appearance, while the contents are made up of judicious selections from the best foreign and American periodicals. The conductors of the *New Eclectic* design to make it popular, amusing, and instructive, by embodying the best features of all the magazines.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE "BEE-HIVE."

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales,

At about one-half the importation cost, comprising FANCY DRESS GOODS

In large variety, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard,

DRESS SILKS AND SATINS,
RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
From $15 to $150.
FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, AMERICAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC.
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.

Fine Cloaks.

A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths, Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc.

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold

At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
USEFUL PRESENTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
HDKFS. and UMBRELLAS,
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
ETC. ETC.,
AT
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Popular Stand. Established in 1853).
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Persons can ride to our door from any part of the city. All goods delivered carefully, and free of charge.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and paired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

EXTRA NOTICE.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR [11 7
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Wish to keep before the public the fact that their aim is to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of
CLOTHS
To be Found in Philadelphia.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
9 4] PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS', 11 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

PANTALOON STUFFS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [12 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
Fancy Goods Suitable for the Holidays.

Paris Silk Fans, very cheap.
Handsome Gilt Stick Fans,
Ivory Stick Silk Fans.
Children's Silk Fans.
Lace Handkerchiefs! Lace Handkerchiefs!
A large lot of Ladies' Lace Border Handkerchiefs, Linen Centres, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, a very fine lot, at 50 cents.
Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Mourning Border Handkerchiefs.

GLOVES. GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Berlin Gloves.
Children's Cloth and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves, lined.
Fancy Goods, consisting of Building Blocks Work Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Glove Boxes, Hdkf. Boxes, Writing Desks, Ink Stands, Cigar Stands, Match Safes, Toilet Sets, Wine Sets, Tea Sets, Vases, etc.
Handsome Flower Vases.
N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
Bargains in Muslins, Table Linens, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Calicoes, Ginghams, Alpacas, etc. etc. 10 3 8w

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE IMPORTED CHEESE.
JUST IN STORE, A FRESH INVOICE OF
BRIE,
CAMEMBERT,
NEUFCHATEL,
ROQUEFORT,
AND OTHER FINE CHEESE.
ALSO.
SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES
By the gallon or quart.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 9 3m 1 PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WANAMAKER'S
FIRST-CLASS
DINING ROOMS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
No. 42 S SECOND Street, Above Chesnut.
ALSO,
DELAWARE AVENUE AND SPRUCE ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Best and Cheapest Places in Philadelphia to get a Good Meal. 12 14 12trp

THE "CLARENDON,"
THE "CLARENDON,"
No. 1516 CHESNUT Street,
IS REOPENED.
12 15 2t TOMPKINS & CO.

405 CHESNUT STREET,
OLD RYE HOTEL.
LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.
12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
No. 116 South SIXTH Street.
12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,
Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.
12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ESHLEMAN
BROTHERS
WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF
Men's Furnishing Goods,
AT
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
ON DECEMBER 15.
Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA GLASSES.
A large and elegant variety.
GOLD SPECTACLES,
MAGIC LANTERNS,
A very large assortment
MICROSCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, and
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
And a large variety of Useful and Ornamental articles for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
12 11 12trp No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES.
One of the best assortments, including many new designs, just received, and for sale at low prices by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
12 4 fmwrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845 71
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,905 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317 72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,141 02	
Reinsurances	36,100 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$260,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.		$208,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881		136,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)		50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan		211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)		128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan		51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)		26,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan		21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan		5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock		15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock		11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,095,604 26.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in Bank	$116,150 08	
Cash in Drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,923 69
PREMIUMS	1,184,816 40
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 33	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Thomas Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 4 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	Wm. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	J. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.

R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18] 1

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNE.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John U. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 26]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PAREY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 7

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
1 14 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 2 4 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 20

THE ARMY REUNION.

Lieutenant-General Sherman's Address of Welcome.

A grand event transpired last evening in Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, it being no less than a grand reunion of the commanders and soldiers of the Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, Georgia, and the Northwest. Major-General Thomas presided, and introduced Lieutenant-General Sherman, who made an address of welcome, as follows:—

Fellow-Soldiers:—It is made my pleasing duty to address you this evening words of welcome for deeds that have been spread before you, from the city and from the country, from the town and the village. You have come together, the representatives of the grand volunteer armies which responded to the country's call in her hour of danger, and fought her battles sometimes side by side, and sometimes far apart, yet always in unison. (Cheers.) At her bidding you returned to your homes as farmers and as mechanics, as artisans and citizens, and after a short rest you have again assembled, as it were, upon a pinnacle, to look back toward that vale wherein you struggled so long, to point out to each other the spots of the greatest interest, and to live over again those hours and days and months of deepest anguish or of joy. I know that you have laid aside forever the feelings of animosity and anger which you may have entertained, and that you have dropped into oblivion the little jealousies and rivalries of the hour. You now stand here with hands extended in fraternal friendship. You have rather gloried in the right to defend the flag of your country on land and on sea. You have fought for the Union of our fathers (cheers) and the flag of our whole country. (Cheers.) No mere self-gratification now animates you, but just pride in your own actions, and a deep, intense love of the comrades who stood by your side in the hour of deadly strife, and shouted with you in the hour of victory. Happily, my friends, you did not belong to that class of our people in whose hearts was planted from youth the pernicious doctrine of State power, and that the citizens should love a part of the country better than the whole. You were reared in a better school, and taught to revere the Constitution of the whole country, and to love the wise, genial influences under which are assured the largest measure of security and happiness consistent with the safety of the whole.

We believe that the will of the majority should rule; we believe that in this we have discovered a panacea for the ills that have from the earliest history of the world ravaged and afflicted the human family; but we were no exception to the general rule that minorities will not always bow peaceably to the decision of the majority, and found that we must maintain the privileges of our birthright by force. You may search history in vain for a more flagrant violation of faith than that which resulted in our civil war; never were people more ruthlessly, more unwillingly dragged into a long and bloody conflict; never was a nation so utterly unprepared. The attempt to prepare for the danger was called cowardice, and the whole civilized world was taught to believe that the broad stripes on our flag were to be trailed in the dust, the stars sunk forever from view, and that our fair fabric of Union was broken up beyond recall; our attempts to reason were laughed at, our laws were derided to scorn, public property was seized, and a war begun. Men wasted their eloquence in vain attempts to avert the storm; statesmen exhausted the last peaceful remedy, and not until this time was the last arbiter resorted to. The volunteer soldier then stepped forth into the field, and offered his life and his service to defend and maintain the Government against all its enemies, and swore an oath that Rebellion and anarchy should not rule the land, but that liberty, justice, and law should be restored to their rightful throne. (Cheers.) He has kept his word, and you now behold the good ship of state again full-rigged, and once more on her free course towards a glorious future. You know that the flag is still there—not a star has been lost, not a stripe dimmed—that the same flag we have followed so often in the glare of the scorching sun, by the moon's pale beams, by the light of the blazing pine torch, now waves aloft in victory and peace. Shall I not, then, claim for you, who represent this ideal volunteer, the higher honor—yea, the highest honor that can be conceded to mortals on earth?

You can easily recall how long the war seemed to be in its progress, but how short now, looking back after a period of little more than three years; how inconceivably short then will it appear to those who a hundred years hence will grope through the pages of history to learn of events and the causes which led five millions of people to rebel when no single act of of oppression or tyranny was ever alleged. We owe it to them, whilst yet in the vigor of life and health, to record the part we played in this grand drama of life, with the motives and feelings that actuated us through its various stages.

Many a time and oft you have lain upon the bare ground, with no canopy above you but that of heaven, with its hosts of glittering stars, and I know you have thought of the time to come when, seated in peace and security, surrounded by admiring friends, you would be crowned with a tiara of light such as now hangs over you! Dream and enjoy the hour. Four of your comrades, one from each of the armies, specially represented here, will address you, and tell you of the deeds you have done, give them a willing and attentive ear, and when you go back to your homes tell them all that these armies, though dispersed in the flesh, yet live in the spirit, as strong and enthusiastic as they were four years ago, when in the very death-grapple with the enemies of your country and of civilization.

In the name of the committee that has made the preparations I extend to you all a cordial greeting—to the veteran of 1861 and to the recruit of 1865; yea, to the converts of the very last hour of grace. In the name of the people of Chicago, who have provided the meals, I bid you welcome, and assure you that a seat awaits you at every fireside, and in the name of every patriot in the land I give you welcome, and tell you the lightning's flash is not swift enough to satisfy their yearning hearts to know what is done here this night.

The presence of the men about me, their high office, and the duties they have left to be with you here, all attest the interest and grandeur of the occasion, and in their names, too, comrades all, I bid you thrice welcome. (Tremendous cheers.)

After addresses by Generals Belknap, Craft, Cox, and Coggswell, representing the different armies, the audience dispersed.

Booth's and Brougham's New Theatres.

There can be no doubt that Booth's will at once take the stand of the representative metropolitan theatre—one which will be visited by every stranger coming to the city, as inevitably as every visitor to Paris goes to the Grand Opera. Here the much-talked-of "legitimate drama" will be heard, enhanced with all the best points of the sensational, in the way of scenery and costumes. Several of the "sets" already finished for *Romeo and Juliet* are as superb as anything of the kind ever seen here. The balcony scene will convey an idea of the architecture of Verona quite as vivid as the original; and the arrangements of the scene are such as to give an impression of solidity, which one could hardly expect from canvas and wooden framework. The scenery at Booth's Theatre will be in every way admirable, and will include a great many "enclosed scenes," as they are called—that is, interiors with intelligible sides, and ceilings like reality, in place of the traditional side wings of the ordinary stage. In mechanical appliances this scenery is remarkably complete. Vast castles will fold up like pocket-books, and as quietly steal away. Whole sets will sink into the deep abysses beneath the stage, or soar up to the heights far above it. Furniture will not be removed in the ordinary way by "supes," but will quietly sink out of sight as though engulfed by some friendly earthquake. The mechanical arrangements of the stage at this establishment combine the best results of the experience of both American and foreign stage mechanics.

The theatre is now so far completed that it is possible to gain a fair idea of its proportions and of the general effect of the interior. On entering, it strikes the spectator as being small rather than spacious; and from its vast height it has been compared to a well. It is only when in the centre of the parquet, at the orchestra, or on the stage, that the real size of the house can be appreciated. It can then be seen that the tiers extend far back, offering an immense number of seats. When lighted up, Booth's will be the most striking and elegant theatre in the city. Already in its unfinished state it makes the other theatres seem tawdry by comparison. There is yet a great deal of work to do, and scaffoldings still block up the auditorium. The seats have yet to be put in, the wall frescoed, and in the lower parts faced with composition marble, and all the gas fixtures to be put up; nor can any definite idea yet be formed as to the appearance of the proscenium.

The theatre will be opened on or about the 15th of January, 1869, with *Romeo and Juliet*, with Booth, of course, as the lover hero.

Already the management is in a quandary about the arrangements for the opening night. The applications for seats from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—not to mention a few even from Chicago—if they were responded to would not leave room for a single citizen of New York in the whole building. It is estimated that some ten thousand people will wish to attend the opening performance at Booth's new theatre, and thus, of course, at least six thousand are doomed to disappointment.

The management is naturally anxious to keep the tickets out of the hands of speculators, and to afford the public every facility for gaining entrance at the regular rates; but on an occasion like that of the opening of the establishment, the demand for tickets will be so great that the only fair and sensible plan of procedure would seem to be the selling of the seats by auction to the highest bidder. This plan is in some respects objectionable; yet it is, after all, as just a one as can be devised in the present imperfect state of human nature.

—Brougham's theatre is about in the same state of forwardness as Booth's. The auditorium is complete as far as the heavy work is concerned, and now awaits the decorators and those members of society whose function it is to provide chairs for the theatrical public. Brougham's theatre is on a small scale as compared with Booth's, but is well adapted for the class of entertainment to which it will be devoted. Mr. Brougham is the moving spirit of the whole concern, and he has behind him the important material aid which can emanate from a well-known Wall street capitalist and Erie hero.

The date of the opening of Brougham's theatre seems to be as undefinable as the locality of the Will-o'-the-Wisp, or the precise moment when we put our good resolutions into effect, or practically inaugurate that era of personal reform when smoking is to be permanently abandoned. The day has flitted from month to month, as the bird with "the talisman's glittering glory" did from tree to tree. In the meantime, the members of the company have been deprived of the luxury of appearing before the public, though it is fair to presume that the liberal management has borne this fact in mind, and that the ambitious histrionics suffer only in vanity and in no more material point. This company, by the way, includes some excellent performers. Mrs J. J. Prior, a conscientious and really good actress, will be the leading lady. Miss Kate Newton is also among the engagements, as well as Effie Germon, Clara Fisher, Mrs. Eckhardt, Mrs. Winter, and that golden-haired California nugget, Annie Firman.

Among the performers of the opposite sex are Mr. Edmonds (*jeune premier*), Mr. Charles Hale, Mr. Arthur Matthison, Mr. Lamb, and, of course, Mr. Brougham himself. The leader of the orchestra is Mr. Eckhardt. The house will be opened, it is confidently expected, during the present century, with an original comedy by Mr. Brougham, and an extravaganza of a novel and highly pleasing character.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	80
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents,
No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steamers composing this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Phila.
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf3m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
12 2 1y

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
11 28 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 1f

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GOLD COUPONS
OF THE
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Gold Loan, Due December 15,
BOUGHT BY
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
12 14 5t* No 35 South THIRD St.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARKE, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm1

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 206 N. NINTH Street and No. 716 RACE Street. 7 22 4p

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to pay the Examiner in the Contested Election Cases in 1867.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Commissioners, to pay J. E. Salter, the Examiner in the contested elections of 1867; and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the City Commissioners, in conformity with existing ordinances.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT
To an Ordinance Authorizing a Uniform Badge of the Fire Department, approved March 20, 1868.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue badges to the members of Councils, the reporters of the public press, to the officers of the Fire Insurance Companies, and also to the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Treasurer.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby directed, that when in funds over and above the amount advertised, and payment not demanded by the holders of advertised warrants, to set aside the amount to pay the warrants so uncalled for, and pay the same when demanded, and then proceed to advertise that he is prepared to pay all such warrants, as he may have the means to pay, within the numbers advertised: Provided that, whenever he has on hand funds that can be applied to the payment of warrants amounting to twenty thousand dollars, he shall advertise up to the number of warrants that this sum will cover.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Treasurer.
Whereas, The Guardians of the Poor collect considerable amounts of money for support cases, which they pay out monthly, but are obliged, by the Act of Consolidation, to deposit said money with the City Treasurer on collection; therefore
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Treasurer is hereby directed to pay, on presentation, all warrants of the Guardians of the Poor drawn for such monthly payments, provided said money has been deposited with him by the Treasurer of the Guardians of the Poor.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Revise Grades in Manayunk.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to revise the grade regulations upon the streets lying between Main street and Cresson street, and between Green lane and Cotton street, in the late borough of Manayunk.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by its new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1162 and 1164 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Slow-hole Plates, Rollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Dec. 12	10 A.M	Saturday, Dec. 12,	2 P.M
Monday, "	14, 12 M.	Monday, "	14, 4 P.M
Tuesday, "	15, 1 P.M	Tuesday, "	15, 5 P.M
Wednesday, "	16, 1 P.M	Wednesday, "	16, don't go
Thursday, "	17, 1½ P.M	Thursday, "	17, 8 A.M
Friday, "	18, 2½ P.M	Friday, "	18, 8 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1868.
This is to give notice that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
F. C. ELLMAKER,
12 9 w3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868
1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868
1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868
1868 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868
1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868
1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868
1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868
1868 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, 1868
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 12 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF RICH PARIS FANCY GOODS, FRENCH AND GERMAN TOY ETC.—By Catalogue.
On Friday Morning,
Dec. 18, commencing at 10 o'clock,
A splendid assortment of Paris and German Goods for the approaching holiday season.
Particulars in future advertisements. 12 16 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.
Public Sale on the premises, No. 2116 Brandywine street.
RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
On Thursday Morning,
17th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, all that neat modern three-story brick residence, two-story back-building and lot of ground, 16 feet front by 77 feet deep, situate on the south side of Brandywine street, No. 2116. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $66.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 2116 Brandywine street, the superior walnut parlor furniture, superior chamber and dining-room furniture, fine Brussels and Venetian carpets, china and glassware, hair mattress, refrigerator, etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 9 o'clock. 12 4 11t

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 292 S. Third street, above Spruce street.—On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, 36 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 292; containing in front on Third street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 80 feet, together with the privilege of a three feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 7 2w Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold, at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
249 Field, Siege, and Sea-coast Cannon, Howitzers, and Mortars, cast iron (247) and bronze (2), of various calibres.
67 Wrought Iron Gun Carriages and cast iron Mortar Beds.
Large quantity of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
13,549 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, stands of Grape and Canister, for smooth-bore and rifled guns, of various calibres.
36 Foreign Model arms, of various calibres.
10 Burnside Carbines, good order.
149 Rifled Muskets, altered to percussion, cal. —, good order.
348 Foot Artillery Swords, good order.
735 Springfield Rifled Muskets, cal. .58.
27 Rifles, assorted.
3 Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns.
66 Light Artillery Sabres.
172 N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords.
Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, and Small Arm appendages.
Artillery and Cavalry Bits and Iron Parts, for field carriages.
27,678 Cartridge Bags (flannel and serge).
Rope and Corps Sacks.
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', Saddlers', and Armorers' Tools, etc.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon; fourteen days for all other stores.
Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing. T. G. BAYLOR,
12 8 17t Maj. of Ordnance and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Comd'g.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with steam blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN R. C. [illegible] WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to SOUTH ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street, Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [12 11 5t
LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces oil cloths, etc. 12 12 5t
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 15 5t
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [12 16 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.
IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT BLACK MARBLE 31-DAY CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS AND VASES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 17, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a large collection of black marble and bronze 31-day clocks, statuary, etc., the importation of Messrs. Vitti Brothers (late Vito Vitti & Sons), of this city.
The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday, 15th instant, and will consist in part of over fifty fine French black marble, with malachite, 31-day clocks (the movements bearing the importers' name, and are warranted), bronze groups and figures of Mazeppa and Antiope, Marly horses, Galileo, Minerva, Hebe and Pandora, Music and Poetry, etc.
ALABASTER STATUARY.
Groups of Paul and Virginia, Canova's Dance of Venus, Venus in the Shell, Saviour, Magdalene, Four Seasons, etc.
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.
Flora, by Franchi; Dancing Girl of Canova, Shepherd Psyche, etc.
Also, a large assortment of Sienna, Agate Bardiglia and Roman urns and vases, card receivers, large round columns, etc.
The above collection has just been received from France and Italy, and will be found, upon examination, to be well worthy of attention. [12 14 4t
SALE OF MR. A. D'HUYVETTER'S SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.
Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, previous to his departure for Europe, has instructed B. Scott, Jr., to dispose of his entire gallery on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th December, at 7½ o'clock.
The names of the following distinguished artists are represented by very choice and important works:—

Louis Van Ruyck.	C. Verlat.
Portielje.	C. M. Webb.
H. Ten Kate.	David Col.
Theo. Gerard.	E. Boech.
David De Noter.	F. Mosin.
J. H. B. Koekkoek.	H. Sondermann.
Henriette Ronner.	Herzog.
Daurlac.	W. Verschuur.
E. Verboeckhoven.	Count A. De Bylandt.
F. Kruseman.	B. Savry, and others.

The above collection stands unrivalled for artistic merit by any that has ever been presented to the American public for exhibition and sale.
Now on view in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, day and evening until sale. 12 11 6t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITUR

THE STATE DEBT.

A Proclamation by the Governor—The Debt to be Reduced.

Pennsylvania, SS:
In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the third section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-second day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt," it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund created by said act of the General Assembly, to report and certify to the Governor the amount received under the said act, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them; whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his proclamation stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt;

And whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 10th day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "A supplement to an act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt," it is provided that the annual reports of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, required to be made to the Governor, by the third section of the act approved the twenty second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall thereafter embrace the transactions of said fund to the thirtieth day of November inclusive, and shall be made to the Governor annually on or before the 10th day of December;

And whereas, F. Jordan, J. F. Hartranft, and W. W. Irwin, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, redeemed and held by them, from the first Monday in September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, being the second day thereof, to and including the thirtieth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, amounts to *Two million four hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty four cents*, made up as follows, iz.:—

Five per cent. loan redeemed	$1,715,143 29
Five per cent. loan redeemed	254,427 85
Excess over $23,000,000 (5 per cent.)	445,035 50
Relief notes cancelled	210 00
	$2,414,816 64

Now, therefore, as required by the third section of the act of Assembly first-above mentioned; I, John W. Geary, Governor as aforesaid, do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment, and final discharge of two million four hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four cents of the principal debt of this Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third.

By the Governor: F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Desperate Fellow—A Highway Robber Captured—A Woman Thief—Policemen Sold—Suspected of Theft—Threatening to Shoot—Owners Wanted.

—William Roberts lives at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Ogden streets. Yesterday evening he went home in a rather loose condition, and had hardly entered his domicile before he commenced battering his furniture. Taking a lighted candle, he ascended to the upper stories, and in a few moments after smoke was discovered issuing from the windows. An alarm of fire was given, and the South Penn Hose Company soon appeared on the scene, and with difficulty extinguished the flames, which were confined to a recess on the third floor, leading to the trap-door. Policeman Moore took Roberts into custody, and he was escorted to the office of Alderman Hood, where he was given a hearing and held for a further hearing. Mr. Blackburn will investigate the matter of the fire.

—Last evening about 8 o'clock, George Dickerson, a one-armed soldier, while promenading in the vicinity of Sixth street, below Lombard, was set upon by two negroes and knocked down. While lying on the pavement an attempt was made to cut out his coatpocket, which contained $71. Dickerson made good use of his throat, and his cries attracted a policeman, who succeeded in capturing one of the fellows, who gave the name of George Harrison. Alderman Carpenter committed him for trial.

—Mary Harrison was yesterday arrested on a warrant for larceny. It seems that a few days ago she engaged lodging at a house at Twelfth and Shippen streets, which place she left after remaining a night, taking with her a cloak and a skirt, the property of the landlady. Alderman Bonsall held her for a further hearing.

—Policemen occasionally take good care of individuals who happen to fall into their custody, and are regaled with profuse thanks. But last evening one of the Sixth ward officials was completely sold. While walking along Vine street he came across the prostrate form of a female. Finding her insensible, he carried her to a neighboring drug store, where, reviving, she told a pitiful tale of having been deceived by a young man, who took her to a female physician, who, after having done what she had been paid for, turned her into the street. Blankets were procured and wrapped around her, and she was taken to the station, where she complained of feeling very badly. The tender-hearted policeman then procured a conveyance and took her to the Hospital, where her tale was proved a lie. Then she admitted that she had been "tight," and in her ramblings had fallen unconsciously where she had been picked up. The policeman was so irritated at being "sold" that he took her before the nearest magistrate and had her fined.

—John McCabe has been committed by Alderman Tittermary on suspicion of being implicated in robbing stores along South street.

—Samuel Braddock, and a man named Shultz last evening got into a difficulty at Twelfth and Market streets, during which the former pulled out a revolver and threatened to shoot the latter. At this juncture a policeman stepped up and took charge of Braddock, who was subsequently held in $800 bail by Alderman Jones for trial.

—At 4 o'clock this morning a man giving the name of Adams was arrested at Fourth and South streets with a basket on his arm. In the basket was a number of ladies' cloaks and dresses which he is suspected of having stolen. The articles are at the Second District Station awaiting an owner.

ROBBERY.—Last evening the residence of T. S. Newlin, No. 1510 Arch street, was entered by a thief through the attic window. A daughter of Mr. Newlin saw the fellow, who took flight, and escaped with a lot of clothing and a gold thimble. On his way across the roof he dropped a silk dress, which he had evidently stolen elsewhere, as it did not belong to any of the family of Mr. Newlin.

INTERESTING MISSIONARY MEETING.—There will be a public missionary meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Baptist church, Broad and Arch streets. The interest of the occasion will be greatly increased by addresses which will be delivered by Revs. M. H. Bixby, A. R. Crawley, E. B. Cross, and other returned missionaries.

HORN-BLOWERS.—Acting Chief of Police H. G. Clark has just issued orders to the various lieutenants notifying them to instruct the policemen to arrest all men or boys who may be engaged in blowing horns on Christmas Eve.

RECOGNIZED.—The body of the man who was killed yesterday by being jammed between two cars at the West Philadelphia depot has been recognized as that of John Hannam. He resided at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, and leaves a wife and several children.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 16
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 5-20s '65 cp	c-107¾	1 sh Penna R	53
$3000 Leh V R n b cp	91	200 sh Reading	s. 48⅞
$1000 Phil & E 7s	86¾	100 do	s30 wn. 48⅝
10 sh Mech Bk	51¼	300 do	s. 48⅝
25 sh Mor C P L p	74		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	d b. 101¾	12 sh Penna R	53⅞
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	76¼	15 do	53⅞
100 sh Leh N	s30. 28¾	50 do	2d. 54

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Board of the American Baptist Missionary Union held a meeting in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets. It having been made known that the meetings of the Board would be open to the public, a goodly number of persons bade defiance to the weather and attended.

The meeting was organized by the assumption of the chair by Rev. J. G. Webb, D. D., of New Jersey, and the taking of their places by the two Secretaries, Rev. W. H. H. Marsh, D.D., of Delaware, and Rev. J. L. Murdoch, D. D., of Boston.

As is usual, the session was opened with religious services, after which Professor Pepper, D. D., of the Crozer Theological Seminary, preached a sermon of power, learning, and faith.

On the conclusion of the sermon the roll of the members of the Board was called, when it was discovered that a quorum was not yet present. Of course this dilemma put a stop to all regular business. The circular of the Executive Committee calling for the meeting was, however, asked for, when it was stated that the Board had been convened for the purpose of reinforcing the ranks of the missionaries in the places to which they had been sent.

It was also suggested that the members of the Board present might take some provisional action, to be ratified afterwards by the fully organized Board, such as the appointing of the various committees and making arrangements for future meetings.

On motion, then, Drs. Caldwell, Boardman, and Murdoch were appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

This committee shortly afterwards reported the following order of business:—After adjournment this morning the Board will meet again at 3 o'clock P. M., adjourning at 5 o'clock P. M. Assemble again at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., adjourning at pleasure. Meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The committee also reported that it awaited any suggestions from the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was ordered, in the event of a quorum of the members of the Board, that the Chair should consider the missionaries of the Union and the members of the Union present, for the time being members of the Board, appoint them on committees, and otherwise make use of their presence.

Dr. J. G. Warren, the Foreign Secretary of the Union, then read annual reports exhibiting the progress made by the ministers of the Union in different foreign places, and showing the great need of additional laborers in the great mission field.

After devotional exercises the morning session of the Union adjourned.

THE ACCIDENT AT BALDWIN'S.—At noon today Coroner Daniels held an investigation in the case of Frank Doyle, who died at the Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received by the falling of the derrick and girder at the new building which is being erected at the corner of Broad and Buttonwood streets, on Monday afternoon.

From the testimony it seems that the workmen had hoisted a rafter to the top of the building, but not being in exact position, the removal of the derrick was required. One rigger and three laborers then went to the westernmost guy rope, which they were engaged in hauling in, when the rope, without warning, carried them into the air.

The deceased was the one nearest the belaying pin, which was under the direct charge of Mr. Hugg, the principal rigger. The deceased let go the rope and fell to the ground, and was then struck by the rafter. The witnesses testified that the rope was sound, and that there were a sufficient number of men managing it.

The cause of the derrick falling was assigned to the fact that the rope had been taken off the pin in order to take in the slack, at which time, it is supposed, the men ceased in their hold, and by this the rope got the best of them. The deceased was a laboring man, sent to assist the riggers, and was placed nearest the belaying-pin, around which the rope was not turned.

The rigger, instead of attending to the belaying pin, was the farthest off, and Doyle, from the testimony, it appears, knew nothing about taking a turn in the rope. An expert testified that the ropes and material were of a quality sufficient to bear twice the weight, that the position of a rigger at the time of moving a derrick was at the belaying pin, taking in the rope.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a rafter, caused by inexperienced men having charge of a guy rope at the Baldwin locomotive works, Broad and Buttonwood streets, December 14, 1868. The jury most severely censure the riggers in charge.

KILLED ON A RAILROAD.—Mrs. Jane Turner, an aged lady, residing on Erie avenue, near Harrowgate lane, Twenty-fifth ward, was struck by a train of cars on the Junction Railroad at noon to-day, and instantly killed. The body was taken to her residence, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce; District Attorney Dechert.—This morning the dock was again filled with prisoners, who were accused of all manner of crimes, but principally petty larcenies.

John Bruner was convicted of a charge of assault and battery.

Stephen Otis was convicted of a charge of larceny.

Henry Moore was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a piece of flannel from a lady's store in Second street.

William Monk was tried for the larceny of a coat from the Academy of Natural Sciences. On the part of the prosecutor it was testified that the coat of an employe in the establishment was last seen there at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, December 4 was missed next morning at 8 o'clock, and when next found was in the prisoner's possession, and was identified by the owner by general acquaintance with it of two years' standing, and by its blue lining and a torn arm. On the part of the prisoner Mr. Weller's standard defense was offered, an alibi; it being testified that from 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the fourth until 7 on the morning of the eighth, he was with a friend in the third story of a building at Broad and Arch streets, in which a church was situated. His lawyer also used this ingenious argument: 'Now, gentlemen, how does this prosecutor know the coat found upon the prisoner was his? Look at the facts and then let us apply our experience to them, for that is the best thing, after all, by which to judge. He says he knows the coat by the blue lining and torn arm. Can he pretend to say that because the lining is blue and the arm is torn that the coat is his? Pshaw! Why don't you suppose there are ten thousand coats in the city with blue lining and a torn arm? If he had said he had a velvet collar there might have been some sense in that; but blue lining and torn arm—nonsense! Isn't this your experience gentlemen? Isn't it the experience of every sensible man in the community? In the face of this you must acquit.'

At the close of our report the jury had not been able to get over this logic.

William Monk was tried upon a second charge of the larceny of diamonds and other precious stones valued at $60. It was testified that between 5 o'clock Friday, December 4, and 6½ o'clock the following morning, the Academy of Natural Sciences was forcibly entered through a window of the first floor, and the articles mentioned in the indictment were stolen from the museum in the third story. It was further alleged that they were recovered from a jeweller, and the prisoner had sold them to him. On trial.

The O'Shay Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Brewster and Ludlow—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Grace, on trial for the murder of John O'Shay, on the 5th of August last, before reported, the jury last night rendered a verdict of not guilty.

This morning District Attorney Sheppard stated to the jury that the case against Grace was stronger than against either of the other defendants indicted with him, Patrick Burns and Michael O'Hara, who had claimed separate trials, and the jury, after a full hearing, having acquitted him, he felt it his duty, with the approval of the court, to submit the indictment against these two without evidence, and ask that a verdict of acquittal be rendered as to them, which was done.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Agnew.—Haslett vs. Hawthorne. An action of slander. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $25.

Samuel Ward, by his father, Richard Ward, vs. Thomas R. Rhodes. An action to recover damages for false imprisonment. Verdict for plaintiff, $100.

Patrick Keenan vs. Robert Lieget. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendant. The plaintiff set forth in his declaration that the defendant was the owner of the wall of a house at Twelfth and Market streets, which house had been destroyed by fire, and that he allowed the said wall to remain without proper support, and in constant danger of falling. On the 29th of December, he, the plaintiff, was walking along the street when this wall fell upon him, doing him the most serious injury. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Syrups of Sugar and Sugar Cane Juice claimed by Madeira C. Cabada. An information for forfeiture on the ground that the goods were fraudulently imported as molasses. Before reported. The case of the Government being closed, the claimants opened, proposing to prove by experienced witnesses that the goods seized were just what they were imported as, namely, molasses; and also that there was no attempt or desire to defraud the Government of revenue. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—The miscellaneous argument list was before the Court to-day.

—The German element in the West are showering Jonauschek with greenbacks.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The Stock Exchange is responding with some show of spirit to the steadier supply of money to the brokers at 7 per cent., and both the public funds and the railways are firmer in price on a more active demand than yesterday. The 'bearish' feeling in the funds among the street operators, and perhaps, with some of the prominent houses in this department of the Exchange, is still in the ascendant, and the 'bullish' interest find it difficult to advance prices, particularly on the 5-20s new of 1867 and the old of 1862, which are the standards of speculation, more than ½@¾ per cent. on each favorable turn of the market. The supply of stock at present is barely equal to the daily absorption by investment purchases, and after the New Year the probability is that the absence of new issues of all gold-bearing stocks by the Treasury, since the 1st of November, will be more seriously felt than at present. The demand for the currency 6 per cents. (ex the Pacific roads) at 99¾ per cent. and interest is still reported active.

"The State bonds were 1 per cent better on North Carolinas, old and new, and a fraction higher on Tennessees, than on Monday, while Virginias were less firm. Governor Holden, of North Carolina, advises that the January interest will certainly be provided. The amount is less than $300,000.

From the Tribune.

"Money is in good supply at 6@7 per cent. on call. Some of the banks were obliged to call some loans, but the amounts were not sufficient to cause any disturbance in the prevailing ease."

"The approach of the quarterly report of the banks has reopened the question of abolishing the present mode of making them at a fixed date. Last September the banks of this city, through the Clearing House, unanimously decided that the best interests of the country required an immediate change. This is the unanimous opinion of the business and commercial public, and it is to be hoped that Congress will at once pass a law giving the Controller power to call upon the banks for a statement of their affairs upon any date he may name, in all cases the date to be prior to the time of notification. This would at once check the chances of working a money corner, the banks would be forced to keep themselves in a solvent condition all the time, and the business of the country relieved of a disturbing cause that at times has produced great disaster. If by prompt action before the recess the January statement can be dispensed with, it is desirable that it should be done, and it is to be hoped that immediate action will be taken to make this reform that is demanded by the whole country without dissent. The system worked well under the law under which the banks of this State were operated, and would give equal satisfaction if embodied in the National Banking act."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 92½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning early, the 16th instant, JAMES WILSON, formerly of Bucks county, in the seventy-seventh (77th) year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 1207 Race street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,
INKSTANDS, a large assortment
WRITING DESKS, CARD CASES,
POCKET BOOKS, SCOTCH GOODS,
FINE ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS
ENGLISH KNICK-KNACKS
DREKA,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
12 12 12t No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1·50 to $35·00,
WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY,
PAPIER MACHIE AND LEATHER
BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
9 1mwsSm Open Evening.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES TO BE HAD IN THE CITY.
A very large assortment of
Writing Desks from $1.25 to $25·00,
CARD CASES, WORK BOXES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, GOLD PENS,
WALLETS, PLAYING CARDS, ETC.
NEW GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. LINERD.
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,
12 11 smw 6t PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
EDWARD CHRISTMAN
OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES,
DRESSING CASES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ETC. ETC
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
EDWARD CHRISTMAN,
12 16 14trp No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, ETC.,
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.
SNYDER & CADWALLADER,
12 15 1m 8p No. 939 ARCH STREET.

DRY GOODS.
LOW PRICES.
ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENTS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS;
RICH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FINEST MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
EXTRA PREMIUM BLANKETS.
SPLENDID DOUBLE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, from two up to eight yards long, with an extensive assortment of Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, of all sizes, and the finest goods ever imported,
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. FINE EDITIONS OF THE POETS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, JUVENILES' HOLIDAY BOOKS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Afternoon,
Dec 18, at 4 o'clock. 12 16 2t

THIRD EDITION

CANADA.

Vanderbilt and the Great Western Road—The Trial of Whalen—Legislative Affairs.

The Ohio River Disaster—Interment of Bodies.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Whalen to Have a New Trial—Legislative and Governmental Affairs.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—It is expected that Whalen will get a new trial. In that event, the venire will be changed, and the trial will take place at Toronto or in one of the country towns near it.

HALIFAX, Dec. 16.—It is understood that the local Legislature will not meet until after the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

It is not considered probable that another delegation will go to England.

It is stated that the Dominion Government intend to make proposals or concessions to Nova Scotia before the repeal question comes before the British Parliament. The report that certain propositions for reconciliation have been made to the Home Government is not credited.

It is rumored that General Doyle will shortly leave Nova Scotia, and be succeeded as commander of the troops by Colonel Francklyn.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—It is rumored here that Commodore Vanderbilt has made an offer to the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada to lease that road for ten years, with the right of purchase at the end of the lease. Should his offer be accepted, the Great Western Railroad will, to all intents and purposes, become part of the New York Central Railroad, and all the mechanical departments of the latter company be removed to Hamilton.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Accidental Death.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—A daughter of the Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Harnden county, was killed yesterday by being thrown from her horse.

The Recent Hanging.

The bodies of the Reno brothers, hung at New Albany, have been delivered to their friends and taken to Seymour for interment. The body of Anderson was buried by the county authorities.

Three Bodies

were recovered from the wreck of the steamer United States at Florence, Indiana, yesterday. One is believed to be that of Lewis H. Vause, of Madison, Indiana.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Considerable damage was done by a fire this morning in the building No. 54 Milk street, occupied by Richard B. Everett & Co., manufacturers of supplies for woollen and cotton mills, and by Elijah Trescott & Co., dealers in boots and shoes. The building was owned by Thomas Goddard. The loss is not yet ascertained, but is fully insured. The loss on ex-Mayor Wightman's house, burned at Newtonville last night, will reach $12,000.

European Markets this P. M.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—U. S. bonds dull at 78½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—2·30 P. M.—Cotton is firmer, but not higher.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16.—Petroleum firm at 51f. 75c. @51.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16—Cotton firm at 25. Flour quiet and unchanged: Howard street superfine, $6 25@6 75; do. extra, $8 50@10 10; do. family, $11@12; city mills superfine $6 75@7 50; do. extra, $8 75@10 25; do. family, $11 25@12 75; Western superfine, $6 50@7 25; do. extra, $8 25@9 75; do. family, $10 25@10 75. Wheat dull, almost unsalable, and prices unchanged. Corn firm; prime white 96@96c. Oats firm at 70@73c. Rye firm at $1 40@1 45. Pork firm at 27c. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17c; clear do., 17¾@17¾c; shoulders, 14c; hams, 18c. Lard firmer at 16¾@17c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Cotton steady; sales of 1000 bales at 25¾c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c; sales of 9500 bar. etc. State at $6@8 25; Ohio at $7 25@9 60; Western at $6@8 25; Southern at $7 20@13; California at $8 75@11 50. Wheat quiet and advanced 1@2c. Corn dull; sales of 35,000 bushels at $1 12@15. Oats dull at 77@79c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $25 50@26. Lard firm at 16¾@16¾. Whisky dull

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THE POPULAR CHEAP BOOK STORE OF
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And see our immense display of Books in every department of Literature, at lower rates than any store in the city.
SHAKESPEARE. 8 vo, genuine Turkey morocco, $5, selling price $10.
All the standard Poets at this rate.
A crown 8vo edition of Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Nights, Swiss Family Robinson, and Don Quixote. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth, only $1 each.
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ROBINSON CRUSOE in words of one syllable; large type, beautifully illustrated, only $1.
Family Bibles at all prices, a large assortment.
Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
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A REDUCTION OF 25 TO 75 PER CENT. ON EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE.
Call for the new Holiday Catalogue.
Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The Store will be kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.
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PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER,
No. 1214 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

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CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS
of the CHOICEST FLAVORS, BEST MATERIALS, AND IN THE GREATEST VARIETY, manufactured exclusively to suit the
CONSTANTLY INCREASING PATRONAGE of No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.
CHOCOLATES IN EVERY VARIETY. CARAMELS UNEQUALLED IN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY. FANCY BOXES in GREAT VARIETY.
Fine Foreign and Domestic Fruits; Almeria and Malaga Grapes, etc.
12 16 6trp No. 1208 CHESNUT Street
CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
JOHN HAGEY,
N. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets,
has opened for the Holidays a new and varied collection of Choice Confections, Fruits, etc., to which he invites an early inspection. The stock is large and well assorted, and, in addition to his special importation of Fancy Boxes, etc., cannot fail to please all in search of Holiday Presents and decorations. [12 16 6trp

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Has Maryland a Republican Form of Government?—An Inquiry to be Instituted—Subsidizing the Pacific Railroad.

The Payment of U. S. Bonds The Tax on Tobacco.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The House Judiciary Committee

has determined to prosecute the inquiry directed by the House as to whether the State of Maryland has a republican form of government. To this end they have appointed Messrs. Lawrence, of Ohio, Churchill, of New York, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, as a sub committee to take testimony during the recess.

The Maryland Delegation

has been notified of this action, and are preparing to meet it.

An effort will be made by the friends of the Eastern Division of

The Pacific Railroad

to take up and pass to-day the Senate bill granting a subsidy to that company. The bill will be reported by Washburne, of Illinois, as well as by friends of the rival roads to the Pacific.

It will probably give rise to a lengthy debate in the Senate.

The Finance Committee

met this morning and took up the nomination of Alexander Cummings for

Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

but no action was had. The Committee also agreed to report the following:—

Resolved, That neither public policy nor good faith of the nation will allow the redemption of the five-twenty bonds until the United States shall perform its primary duty of paying its notes in coin, or making them equivalent thereto; and measures should be adopted by Congress to secure the resumption of specie payments at as early a period as practicable.

The Ways and Means Committee

had a long session this morning, and agreed to the bill extending the time for the payment of the tax on tobacco in hand. The bill was reported to the House, and passed without discussion. It extends to the 15th of February next.

The House Committee on Appropriations

met this morning, and took up for consideration the Legislative Appropriation bill. Considerable progress was made, and some of the estimates were cut down.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill fixing the duties on copper, etc.; and also the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the table, to be called up at an early day:—

Resolved, By the Senate, that neither public policy nor the good faith of the nation will allow the redemption of the five twenty bonds until the United States shall perform its primary duty of paying its notes in coin or making them equivalent thereto; and measures should be adopted by Congress to secure the resumption of specie payments at as early a period as practicable.

Mr. Sherman also reported back from the same committee, without amendment, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Edmunds in November, 1867, which reads as follows:—

Joint resolution pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the public debt in coin, or its equivalent:—

Whereas, The public debt of the United States was, except where specially otherwise ordered, contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States that the same would be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent; and,

Whereas, Doubts have been raised as to the duty and propriety of discharging such debt in coin, or its equivalent; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the public debt of the United States, except in the cases where, in the law authorizing the same, other provision was expressly made, is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the faith of the United States is hereby solemly pledged to its payment accordingly.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Pike offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for reports of engineer officers with reference to the bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City. Adopted.

Mr. Robinson offered a preamble and resolution on the subject of the imprisonment in Ireland of two American citizen, Messrs. Warren and Costello, and providing for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the matter and report whether any American citizen has been tried and convicted in Great Britain for words and acts spoken or done in the United States, or by ignoring the naturalization laws, and to recommend such measures as will vindicate the honor of the United States.

Mr. Bingham said he would object unless the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Robinson said he should not consent to have it referred to that committee. He therefore withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Eliot introduced a bill prohibiting the carriage as freight on passenger vessels of nitroglycerine, petroleum, and other explosive substances. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve from legal and political disabilities about a dozen citizens of South Carolina recently elected to office, which was, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth amended by adding the name of Dewitt S. Centre, Lieutenant-Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Brooks remarked that it would be admitted that the persons whose disabilities were being removed by Congress constantly were all of one party; the minority acquiesced in all this, in the hope that equity would soon prompt Congress, now that universal male negro suffrage is established, to re-establish universal male white suffrage, which nowhere exists in the late Rebel States. The bill was passed.

Mr. Paine, from the same committee, reported a bill to repeal the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill of March 2, 1867, which prohibits the organization and maintenance of militia in the late Rebel States, so far as the same applies to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
when will be produced, among other concerted pieces,
BENNETT'S MAY QUEEN,
and the Finale of Mendelssohn's
WALPURGIS NIGHT.
Conductor..... JEAN LOUIS
Pianist..... H. A. CLARKE
Subscription Tickets, entitling to admission to the three Concerts to be given by the Society, $5. They can be obtained at the Society's office and Louis Meyer's music store, No. 1220 Chesnut street, together with programmes. Single Admission Tickets, $1 each, and to be had of members of the Society only. 12 16 2t

CARL WOLFSOHN'S SECOND GRAND MATINEE, at the FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, 18th instant, at 4 o'clock, instead of 4½ o'clock, as heretofore.
Mr. WOLFSOHN will be assisted by MONS. EDOUARD COLLONE, Violinist, and HERR RUDOLPH HENNIG, Violoncellist.
Accompanyist, THOMAS A'BECKETT. 12 16 2t

FIFTH EDITIO

THE LATEST NEW

Spain Tranquil—Reverdy Johns Publishes a Letter—European Market Reports.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Spain Tranquil.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The following official ne from Spain is furnished to-day:—

The country is entirely tranquil, and the dresses prepared by the Government to forwarded to the heads of the various dep ments in the provinces, enjoining the neces for the restoration and preservation of ord have been consequently withheld.

The Latest from Minister Johnson.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A letter from Presid Johnson to the London Workingmen's Soci is printed to-day. Mr. Johnson justifies friendly intercourse with Mr. Laird and oth friendly to the South during the late civil in America by the example of Grant and Sh man in their treatment of the Rebel office He says if he is guilty of treason so also Grant and Sherman. Grant has entertained his own house a distinguished Confederate lead The attacks upon him (Mr. Johnson) in t American newspapers and elsewhere are due a secret dislike to the preservation of peace relations between the two countries.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 16—Evening.—Consols money 92¾, and for account 93¼. Five-twenti dull at 74¼. Erie, 27½; Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—Evening—Cotton clos quiet; the sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Brea stuffs dull. Petroleum firm. Spirits, 1s. 7½d.

LONDON, Dec. 16—Evening—Sperm oil, £9 Calcutta Linseed, 57s. @57s. 6d. Sugar on t spot firm. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 3d. Ta low, 49s. 6d. Cotton at Havre quiet, both the spot and to arrive.

The Erie Railroad War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Judge Nelson, of t United States Court, has rendered his decisi in the Erie case. After discussing the points i volved, he decides that Belmont & Lucke sha be permitted to join as parties to the McIntos suit; that the injunction be dissolved, and th order appointing a receiver be vacated and s aside—thus leaving the control of the road f the present in the hands of the directors.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—F. W. Winslow, of Chi cago, has been elected President of the Leaven worth and Des Moines Railroad. Arrangement have been made for the immediate completio of the road from Leavenworth to Chicago.

A fire at Quincy, Ill., yesterday, destroye Joy Bradford's saddle store and Jacobs' cloth ing house. Loss about $27,000; insured.

Steamship Disabled.

NORFOLK, Dec. 16.—The steamer Key West from Charleston for New York, put in with he machinery disabled.

Most of the cargo of the schooner Mystic ashore on Cape Henry, has been saved, and th prospects are favorable for saving the vessel.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report to-day through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	125⅝	Western Union T.	36⅝
N. Y. and E. R	40½	Cleveland and Tol.	102⅝
Phil. and Read. R	96⅞	Tol. & Wabash R.	55½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	86⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	65⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R	88¼	Adam Express Co	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	70¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25
Chi. and N. W. prf.	78½	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chi. and R. I. R	107⅜	Tennessee 6s	68½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	110¾	Gold	135⅞
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	112½	Market steady.	

SAMANA BAY.

The Purchase Just Completed.

The